

The Economic Contribution of Aquaculture in the South Australian State and Regional Economies, 2024/25

A report for PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture

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Abbreviations

ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
ASBTIA	Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association
doz	dozen
fte	full-time equivalent
GRP	gross regional product
GSP	gross state product
GVP	gross value of production
JPY	Japanese yen
KI	Kangaroo Island
PIRSA	Department of Primary Industries and Regions
SA	South Australia
SARDI	South Australian Research and Development Institute
SBT	Southern Bluefin Tuna
US	United States

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Executive summary

This study estimates the economic contribution of aquaculture activity in South Australia in 2024/25. The results update those provided in previous studies (BDO 2025). This report provides estimates of economic contribution for 2024/25 by aquaculture sector (Tuna, Kingfish¹, Oysters, Mussels, Abalone, Freshwater Finfish, Marron/Yabbies, Other, and Macroalgae² or seaweed aquaculture) at the state and regional (West Coast, Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, Adelaide and Hills, and Murraylands and South East) levels.

This study illustrates the significance of aquaculture in South Australia in terms of business activity, household income and contribution to the state's growth and employment levels.

The following stages in the marketing chain are included in the quantifiable economic contribution:

- the farm gate value of production
- the net value of local (SA) processing
- the net value of local retail and food service trade
- the value of local transport services at all stages of the marketing chain.

In addition, other facets of regional economic development associated with the aquaculture industry are qualitatively assessed.

In March 2025 an algal bloom event began and affected parts of South Australia's coastal waters, including the Fleurieu Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, Gulf St Vincent and Spencer Gulf. Economic impacts to some marine-based and land-based (particularly those land-based aquaculture sites utilising seawater from state waters) aquaculture operations were experienced during the period between March and June for the 2024/25 financial year and continued into 2025/26. Aquaculture operators were impacted directly, including through bivalve harvest area closures (Kangaroo Island and Yorke Peninsula) and aquaculture stock health issues, and/or indirectly through flow-on implications, including seafood consumer demand. In response, both the Australian Government and the South Australian Government implemented a range of support measures for affected businesses and communities. This report analyses aquaculture production returns for the 2024/25 financial year and, therefore, reflects the early effects of the algal bloom, between March and June 2025 only.

Value of output and production estimates for South Australian aquaculture for 2024/25, as in previous years, were based on PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture's 2024/25 Production Returns as reported by South Australian aquaculture licence holders. The number of licences covered by production returns represented approximately 89 per cent of the total number of aquaculture licences³. BDO coordinated the compilation, analysis, and validation of these data. Estimates of SA aquaculture production and value of production for the years 2023/24 and 2024/25 are provided in Table ES-1. The overall volume of production of the aquaculture sector increased by 1 per cent and average price rose by 6 per cent, resulting in the overall value increasing by 7 per cent in nominal terms between 2023/24 and 2024/25.

The state's total value of aquaculture production (landed) in 2024/25 was \$224.2m (Table ES-1). In aggregate, Tuna was the largest single sector in the state's aquaculture industry, accounting for 44 per cent

¹ Formerly called Marine Finfish.

² Includes both land-based and marine production.

³ Total number of aquaculture licences for 2024/25 was 467.

of the state's gross value of aquaculture production in 2024/25. The other main sectors were Oysters (28 per cent), Kingfish (18 per cent), and Abalone (4 per cent).

In previous reporting years, data were collected for licenced aquaculture tourism ventures offering the opportunity to interact with marine life held in aquaculture farming structures. However, there have been no visitors to licenced aquaculture tourism ventures in SA between 2020/21 and 2024/25, a fall from an estimated 2,500 visitors in 2019/20 with a value of \$0.41m. This was initially a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic and resulting lockdowns and travel restrictions, as well as other external factors (e.g. infrastructure developments) which restricted access to aquaculture tourism ventures. In December 2023, the *Aquaculture Act 2001* and *Aquaculture Regulations 2016* were amended to permit the assessment and approval of tourism developments which do not involve the farming of aquatic organisms (i.e. aquaculture), but rather promote or provide a benefit to aquaculture. Future reporting years may contain economic information regarding these new tourism developments.

Table ES-1 Aquaculture production and value of production, South Australia, 2023/24 and 2024/25

	Weight ('000kg)			Value (\$m)		
	2023/24	2024/25	Change	2023/24	2024/25	Change
Southern Bluefin Tuna	7,261	8,053	11%	76.97	98.65	28%
Yellowtail Kingfish	3,141	2,026	-36%	52.08	39.24	-25%
Oysters						
adult ^a	5,207	5,829	12%	54.82	62.78	15%
on-grown ^b	761	918	21%	2.87	3.32	16%
spat ^c	-	-		7.84	7.37	-6%
Mussels	2,007	1,834	-9%	4.62	4.22	-9%
Abalone ^d	345	284	-18%	12.28	9.98	-19%
spat ^e	-	-	-	-	0.001	
Freshwater Finfish ^f	297	305	3%	4.72	4.86	3%
Marron and Yabbies	2.4	1.5	-37%	0.14	0.06	-55%
Macroalgae ^g	0.2	9.5	4667%	0.01	0.19	1807%
Other ^h	541	566	5%	4.05	4.25	5%
Total ⁱ	18,801	18,910	1%	209.68	224.23	7%

^a The weight for adult Oysters is an approximation on the basis that a dozen Oysters weighs one kilogram.

^b The volume of production for on-grown Oysters is shown in '000s of dozens. The volume and value of juvenile Oysters sold for on-growing are excluded from the total volume and value of aquaculture as it is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

^c The value of spat is also excluded from the total. All spat grown in SA was sold in SA (i.e. no spat grown in SA was exported to other states) and is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

^d Abalone produced from marine and land-based aquaculture sites, i.e. the data represent species not class of licence.

^e First year land-based Abalone has sold spat, but like Oysters, this spat is excluded from the total value of aquaculture as it is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Abalone.

^f Includes value of fingerling sales.

^g Includes both land-based and marine production.

^h Other aquaculture production in 2023/24 and 2024/25 was mostly comprised of land-based Microalgae and Goldfish production.

ⁱ Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns

A large proportion of South Australian aquaculture production, particularly Tuna, is considered a premium high value product, and is exported overseas to high-end markets. Accordingly, changes in the value of the Australian dollar have the potential to influence the demand for Australian aquaculture exports, significantly impacting the economic performance of the industry. The Australian dollar depreciated slightly overall between 2023/24 (US\$0.66) and 2024/25 (US\$0.65) (2 per cent), making Australian exports marginally more competitive in foreign markets.

The results of the contribution analysis, at the state level, are summarised in Table ES-2. The direct contributions measure on-farm and aquaculture related downstream activities (fish processing, transport, retail, and food services). The flow-on contributions measure the economic effects in other sectors of the economy (trade, transport, etc.) generated by the aquaculture industry, that is, the multiplier effects.

The direct output contribution was estimated to be \$330.1m (\$224.2m on-farm and \$105.8m in downstream activities) in 2024/25 (Table ES-2). Total output includes elements of double counting so is not further discussed.

In 2024/25, aquaculture's total contribution to gross state product (GSP) of \$372.9m (Table ES-2) represented 0.24 per cent of the total GSP for South Australia (\$157.9b in 2024/25). Around 76 per cent of the contribution to GSP was generated in regional South Australia (Table ES-3).

Direct employment was estimated to be 1,415 fte (881 on-farm and 535 in downstream activities) in 2024/25 with 1,238 flow-on jobs, giving total employment of 2,653 fte (Table ES-2). Around 68 per cent of these jobs were generated in regional South Australia (Table ES-3). Direct household income was estimated to be approximately \$70.3m in 2024/25 and flow-on income approximately \$115.7m, giving a total household income contribution of around \$186.0m (Table ES-2). Around 65 per cent of the household income contribution was generated in regional South Australia (Table ES-3).

In regional areas, the contribution of the aquaculture industry in 2024/25 was concentrated in the Eyre Peninsula region, reflecting the dominance of Tuna, Kingfish, Mussels, Oysters, Macroalgae farming and most of the production of Other aquaculture farming (Table ES-3).

Table ES-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture in South Australia, 2024/25

	Tuna	Kingfish	Mussels	Oysters	Abalone ^a	Freshwater Finfish	Marron and Yabbies	Macroalgae ^b	Other ^c	Total
Output (\$m)										
Direct										
On-farm	98.7	39.2	4.2	62.8	10.0	4.9	0.1	0.2	4.2	224.2
Downstream	14.7	14.6	3.8	71.2	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	105.8
Total direct	113.3	53.9	8.0	134.0	10.4	6.0	0.1	0.2	4.2	330.1
Total flow-on	212.6	36.6	8.4	118.3	8.8	7.3	0.1	0.8	2.7	395.6
Total^{d,e}	325.9	90.5	16.4	252.3	19.2	13.3	0.2	1.0	6.9	725.7
Contribution to GSP (\$m)										
Direct										
On-farm	11.3	21.0	2.5	57.9	5.6	2.4	0.0	0.1	2.3	103.0
Downstream	4.5	6.7	1.7	34.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1
Total direct	15.7	27.7	4.2	92.4	5.7	3.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	151.1
Total flow-on	124.0	19.7	4.2	63.1	4.9	3.9	0.1	0.4	1.4	221.8
Total^e	139.7	47.4	8.4	155.6	10.7	6.9	0.1	0.5	3.7	372.9
Employment (fte)										
Direct										
On-farm	233	113	23	385	50	47	10	11	9	881
Downstream	36	78	19	395	1	6	0	0	0	535
Total direct	269	191	42	780	50	53	10	11	9	1,415
Total flow-on	644	122	28	380	28	24	0	3	9	1,238
Total^e	913	313	70	1,160	79	77	10	14	17	2,653
Household income (\$m)										
Direct										
On-farm	13.2	4.9	0.3	16.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	39.9
Downstream	2.2	4.3	1.1	22.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4
Total direct	15.4	9.2	1.4	38.4	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	70.3
Total flow-on	62.0	10.9	2.6	34.2	2.7	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	115.7
Total^e	77.4	20.1	4.0	72.6	4.8	5.0	0.1	0.7	1.2	186.0

^a Abalone produced from marine and land-based aquaculture sites, i.e. the data represent species not class of licence.

^b Includes both land-based and marine production.

^c Other aquaculture production in 2024/25 was mostly comprised of land-based Microalgae and Goldfish production.

^d Note there is double counting in the total output contribution (see Section 2.2 for an explanation).

^e Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

Table ES-3 The total regional economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, 2024/25

	Output ^a		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
West Coast	23.4	4%	16.8	6%	130	7%	5.9	5%
Eyre Peninsula	482.2	92%	258.1	91%	1,557	87%	109.5	91%
Yorke Peninsula	0.9	0%	0.6	0%	20	1%	0.7	1%
Kangaroo Island	7.9	2%	4.4	2%	34	2%	2.0	2%
Adelaide and Hills ^b	4.4	1%	2.3	1%	34	2%	1.7	1%
Murraylands and SE	4.2	1%	2.1	1%	24	1%	1.2	1%
Total regional contribution^c	523.0	100%	284.2	100%	1,800	100%	120.9	100%
Regional contribution as a proportion of total	-	72%	-	76%	-	68%	-	65%

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

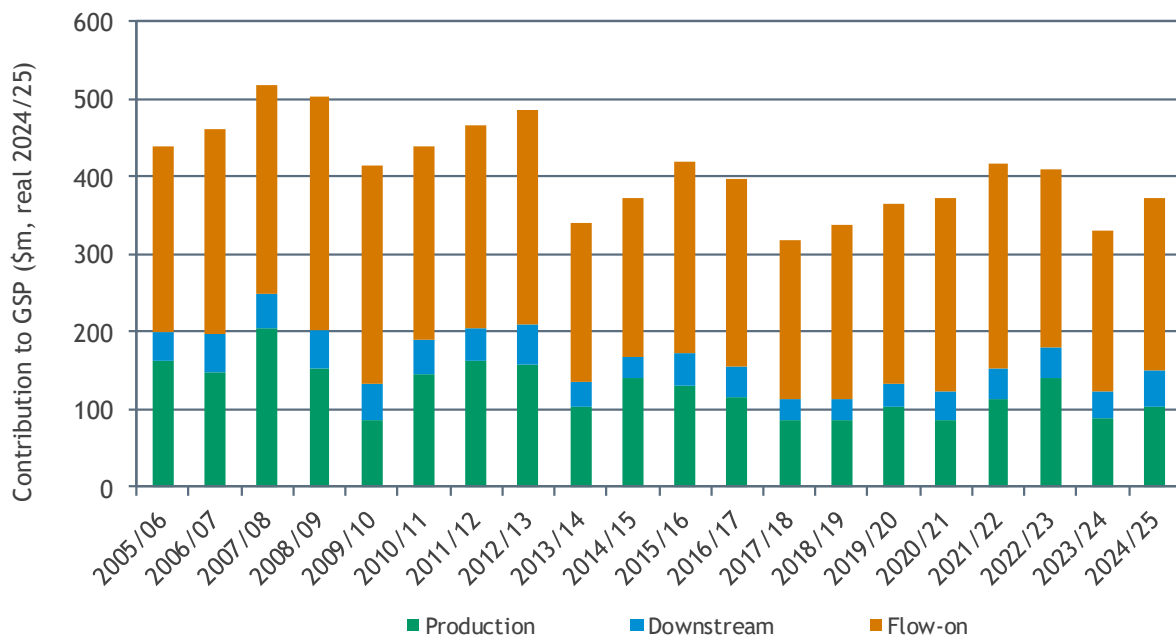
^b Includes Adelaide metropolitan area.

^c Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

Total contribution to GSP, in real terms, attributable to aquaculture in SA exhibited a declining trend, despite fluctuations between 2005/06 and 2024/25 (Figure ES-1). GSP between 2023/24 and 2024/25 increased, despite a significant fall from 2022/23. The total employment contribution attributable to aquaculture in SA exhibited a similar fluctuating downward trend between 2005/06 and 2024/25, however increased by 15 per cent in 2024/25 compared to the previous year (Figure ES-2).

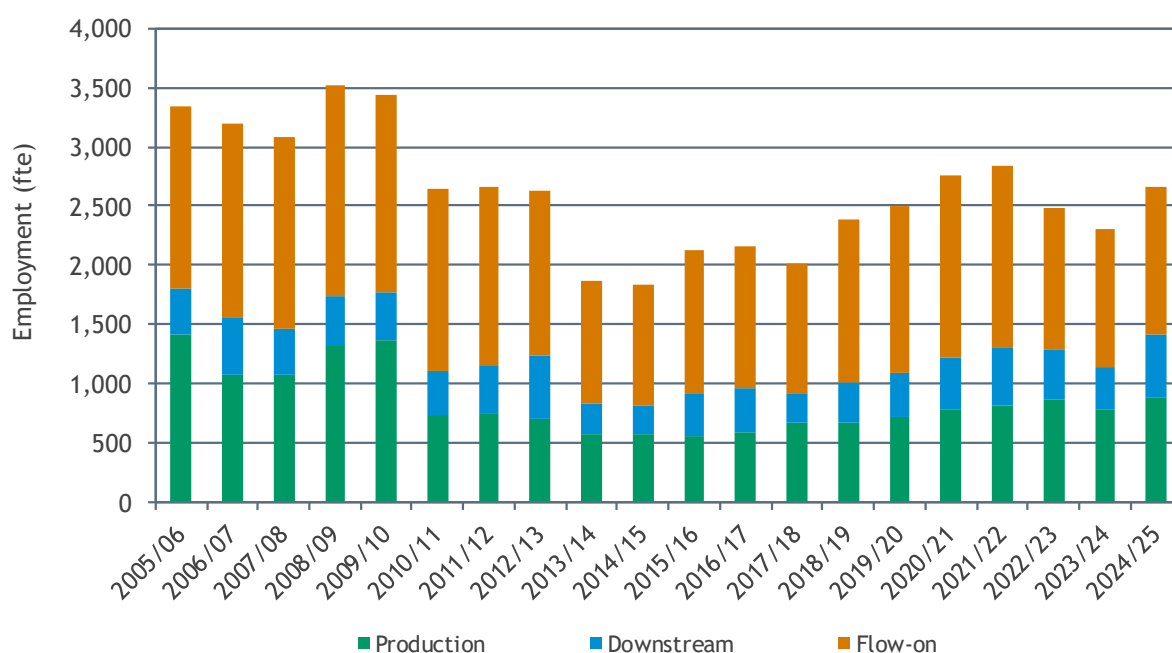
Figure ES-1 Total GSP contribution of aquaculture in SA, 2005/06 to 2024/25^a



^a Estimates of GSP are expressed in real 2024/25 terms.

Source: Figure 12-1

Figure ES-2 Total employment contribution of aquaculture in SA, 2005/06 to 2024/25



Source: Figure 12-2

Projections for each sector in terms of production and on-farm employment over the three-year period, 2025/26 to 2027/28, are summarised in Table ES-4 by species and in Table ES-5 by region. These projections are based on PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture's 2024/25 Production Return responses submitted by the aquaculture industry. Where possible, these data were validated and improved by industry representatives and with other sources of information.

Table ES-4 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture production and employment, by species, 2025/26 to 2027/28^a

	Estimated cumulative change relative to 2024/25					
	Production			On-farm employment		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Tuna	7%	12%	12%	2%	3%	3%
Kingfish	-11%	41%	49%	0%	0%	0%
Oysters	3%	3%	-3%	5%	1%	3%
Mussels	-14%	-14%	-14%	0%	0%	0%
Abalone ^b	-26%	36%	67%	-8%	-4%	2%
Freshwater Finfish ^c	-36%	-23%	-12%	-2%	-6%	-6%
Marron and Yabbies	-7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Macroalgae ^d	100%	0%	0%	48%	1%	1%
Other ^e	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%

^a Based on an analysis of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture's 2024/25 Production Return responses submitted by the aquaculture industry. The plausibility of the projections for Tuna, Kingfish, Mussels, Oysters, and Abalone have been validated or modified by industry representatives.

^b Note that Abalone projections should be interpreted with caution as Yumbah's subsequent closure announcement for Kangaroo Island Abalone operations may not yet be reflected.

^c Predominantly Barramundi production.

^d Includes both land-based and marine production.

^e Other aquaculture production in 2024/25 was comprised predominantly of land-based Microalgae and Goldfish production.

Table ES-5 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture production and employment, by region, 2025/26 to 2027/28^a

	Estimated cumulative change relative to 2024/25					
	Production			On-farm employment		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Adelaide and Hills	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Eyre Peninsula	12%	20%	22%	6%	3%	4%
Kangaroo Island ^b	34%	54%	189%	-4%	-8%	4%
Murraylands and South East	1%	2%	0%	-5%	0%	0%
West Coast	8%	4%	6%	4%	4%	4%
Yorke Peninsula	-6%	-3%	10%	4%	-1%	11%

^a See notes to Table ES-4. Changes are assumed to occur within the same region as current operations as plans to expand into other regions are not collected in the Production Returns.

^b Note that Kangaroo Island projections should be interpreted with caution as Yumbah's subsequent closure announcement for Kangaroo Island Abalone operations may not yet be reflected.

Based on two sets of price assumptions, namely a 'no price' response and a 'generic small but negative price' effect, high and low projections of gross value of aquaculture production (GVP) for the period 2025/26 to 2027/28 have been imputed from the production projections. These GVP projections are presented in Table ES-6.

Table ES-6 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture value of production, 2025/26 to 2027/28^a

	Actual GVP (\$m)	Low GVP Forecast (\$m)			High GVP Forecast (\$m)		
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Tuna	98.7	105.0	110.0	110.0	105.0	110.0	110.0
Kingfish	39.2	34.9	52.5	54.9	34.9	55.3	58.5
Oysters	62.8	64.6	64.4	60.9	64.8	64.7	60.9
Mussels	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Abalone ^b	10.0	7.4	13.5	16.7	7.4	13.5	16.7
Freshwater Finfish	4.9	3.1	3.7	4.3	3.1	3.7	4.3
Marron and Yabbies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Macroalgae ^c	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Other	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Total ^d	224.2	223.3	252.3	254.9	223.6	255.4	258.5

^a All estimates of gross value of production (GVP) are in 2025 AUD.

^b Note that Abalone projections should be interpreted with caution as Yumbah's subsequent closure announcement for Kangaroo Island Abalone operations may not yet be reflected.

^c Includes both land-based and marine production.

^d Totals may not sum due to rounding.

1. Introduction

This study estimates the economic contribution of aquaculture activity in South Australia in 2024/25. The results update those provided in previous studies (BDO 2025). Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture activity in South Australia in 2024/25 are provided for the following aquaculture sectors:

- Tuna (Southern Bluefin Tuna, *Thunnus maccoyii*)
- Kingfish⁴ (Yellowtail Kingfish, *Seriola lalandi*)
- Oysters (predominantly Pacific Oyster, *Magallana gigas*)
- Mussels (Blue Mussel, *Mytilus galloprovincialis*)
- Abalone (predominantly Greenlip Abalone, *Haliotis laevis*)
- Freshwater Finfish (predominantly Barramundi, *Lates calcarifer* and Rainbow Trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
- Marron (*Cherax tenuimanus*) and Yabbies (*Cherax destructor*)
- Macroalgae⁵ (*Asparagopsis armata* and *Ecklonia radiata*)
- Other aquaculture (comprised of land-based Microalgae, *Dunaliella salina*; Goldfish, *Carassius auratus*, and other bivalve molluscs).

The contributions of these sectors are presented at both the regional and state levels. Regional contributions are based on the following disaggregation and illustrated in Figure 1-1. Note that regions include both land-based aquaculture operations and adjacent marine-based aquaculture operations in State waters:

- West Coast (Western Australian border to Elliston including Wudinna)
- Eyre Peninsula (Lower Eyre Peninsula to Port Augusta, including Kimba)
- Yorke Peninsula (covers Yorke Peninsula, Mid North and Barossa)
- Kangaroo Island
- Adelaide and Adelaide Hills (including Fleurieu Peninsula)
- Murraylands (Riverland and Murraylands) and the South East (Limestone Coast).

In March 2025 an algal bloom event began and affected parts of South Australia's coastal waters, including the Fleurieu Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, Gulf St Vincent and Spencer Gulf. Economic impacts to some marine-based and land-based (particularly those land-based aquaculture sites utilising seawater from state waters) aquaculture operations were experienced during the period between March and June for the 2024/25 financial year and continued into 2025/26. Aquaculture operators were impacted directly, including through bivalve harvest area closures (Kangaroo Island and Yorke Peninsula) and aquaculture stock health issues, and/or indirectly through flow-on implications, including seafood consumer demand. In response, both the Australian Government and the South Australian Government implemented a range of support measures for affected businesses and communities. This report analyses aquaculture production returns for the 2024/25 financial year and, therefore, reflects the early effects of the algal bloom, between March and June 2025 only.

Major aquaculture growing regions are shown in Figure 1-2.

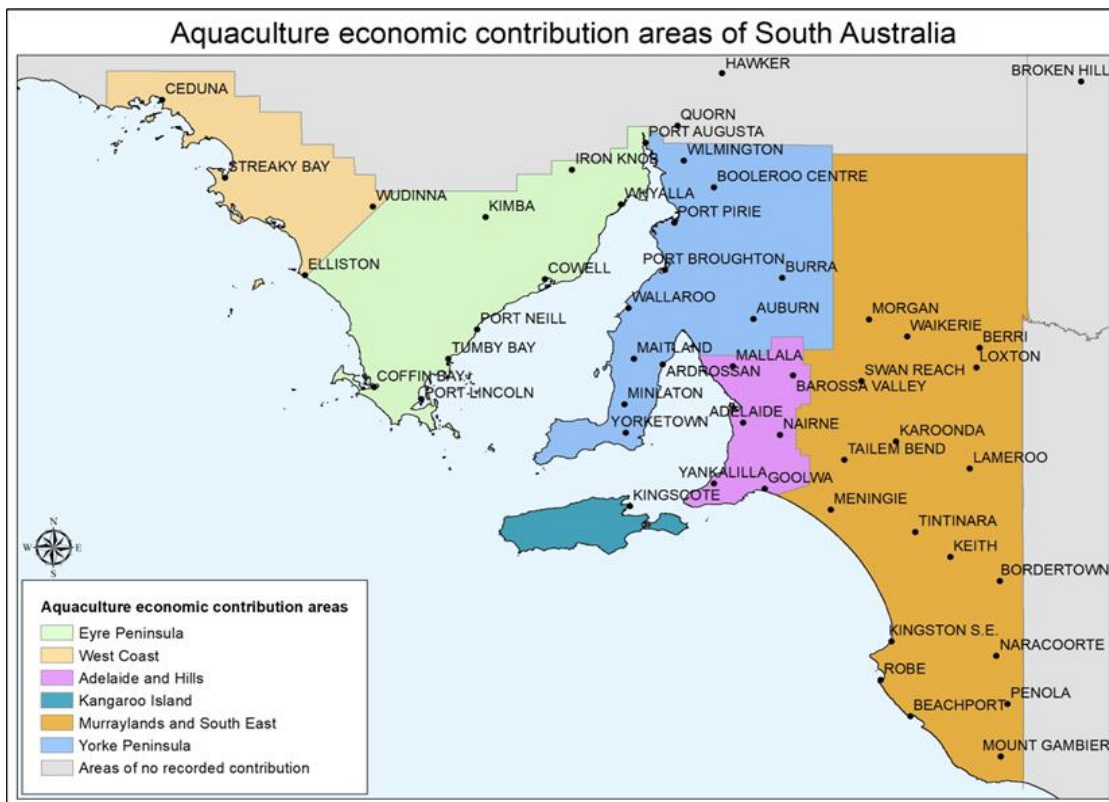
⁴ Formerly called Marine Finfish.

⁵ Includes both land-based and marine production.

The report is structured as follows.

- Section 2: The general approach to the study is outlined.
- Section 3: A summary of aquaculture production in South Australia.
- Sections 4 to 10: The economic contributions of each aquaculture sector are presented at the state and regional levels.
- Section 11: Other facets of regional economic development associated with aquaculture activity in SA are presented.
- Section 12: Economic contributions of aquaculture over time.

Figure 1-1 Aquaculture economic contribution regions



Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture

Figure 1-2 Spatial distribution of aquaculture in SA



Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture

2. Method

2.1. Method of analysis

The presence of a large industry or set of enterprises has considerable effects on the character of the local economy in which it is embedded. In the case of an aquaculture development, the enterprise, to support its own activities, makes purchases of spat or fingerlings, feedstuffs, farming equipment, other material inputs, labour, energy, and services. Much of the expenditure goes to persons and companies situated in the local region.

The principle of this expenditure dependence is clearly defined. If aquaculture activity were to cease, there would be consequent reductions in the gross revenues of other sectors in the region. Conversely, if aquaculture activity were to increase, there would be increases in the gross revenues of other sectors. The extent of this type of economic contribution can be measured through input-output modelling. This study applies input-output analytical procedures to measure the contribution of aquaculture development on the South Australian state and regional economies.

Economic contributions at the state and regional levels were based on input-output models prepared for the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. For a technical description of the input-output modelling procedure, see BDO (2023).

In terms of scope, estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture presented in this report and all reports since 2003/04 are consistent with the ‘message’ and method in:

- PIRSA’s Food for the Future value chain analysis 2024/25 (Seafood Scorecard)

To this end, the following stages in the marketing chain have been included in the quantifiable economic contribution:

- the farm gate value of production
- the net value of local (SA) processing
- the net value of local retail and food service trade
- the value of local transport services at all stages of the marketing chain.

In addition, other facets of regional economic development associated with the aquaculture industry were qualitatively assessed. The table below illustrates the change in scope of the economic contribution assessment.

2.2. Indicators of economic contribution

As with previous reports, estimates of direct and flow-on economic contribution are presented in terms of the following indicators:

- output
- contribution to gross state or regional product
- employment
- household income.

(Value of) output is a measure of the gross revenue of goods and services produced by commercial organisations (e.g. farm-gate value of Tuna production) and gross expenditure by government agencies. Total output needs to be used with care as it includes elements of double counting (e.g. the value of Tuna farm output includes the gross value of Tuna fishing).

Contribution to gross state or regional product (GSP or GRP) is a measure of the net contribution of an activity to the state or regional economy. Contribution to GSP/GRP is measured as value of output less the cost of goods and services (including imports) used in producing the output. In other words, it can be measured as household income plus other value added (gross operating surplus and all taxes, less subsidies). It represents payments to the primary inputs of production (labour, capital, and land). Using contribution to GRP/GSP as a measure of economic contribution avoids the problem of double counting that may arise from using value of output for this purpose.

Employment is a measure of the number of working proprietors, managers, directors, and other employees, in terms of the number of full-time equivalent (fte) jobs.

Household income is a component of GSP/GRP and is a measure of wages and salaries paid in cash and in kind, drawings by owner operators and other payments to labour including overtime payments, employer's superannuation contributions and income tax, but excluding payroll tax.

Estimates of economic contribution are presented in terms of

- direct contributions
- flow-on (or indirect) contributions
- total contributions.

Direct contributions are the initial round of output, employment and household income generated by an economic activity. Estimates of the direct economic contribution of aquaculture in the South Australian state and regional economies are consistent with the method employed in PIRSA's Food for the Future value-chain analysis, 2024/25, as outlined above.

Flow-on (or indirect) contributions are the sum of production-induced effects and consumption-induced effects. Production-induced effects are additional output, employment and household income resulting from re-spending by firms (e.g. transport contractors) that receive payments from the sale of services to firms undertaking, for example, Oyster production. Consumption-induced effects are additional output, employment and household income resulting from re-spending by households that receive income from employment in direct and indirect activities.

Total contributions are the sum of direct and flow-on contributions.

2.3. Data

Value of output and production estimates for South Australian aquaculture for 2024/25 were based on PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture's 2024/25 Production Returns submitted by the aquaculture industry. The number of licences covered by production returns represented approximately 89 per cent of the total number of aquaculture licences⁶.

Representative cost structures and other relevant information for enterprises operating in individual sectors of the aquaculture and fishing industries were updated from 2005/06 to 2024/25 using a range of indicators, including data derived from the Production Returns. These data, included:

- number of employees and unpaid individuals (including owner-operator) - average per enterprise
- proportion of stock (i.e. spat or fingerlings) sourced from local region, other SA or interstate - average per enterprise
- proportion of feed sourced from local region, other SA, or interstate - average per enterprise.

⁶ Total number of aquaculture licences for 2024/25 was 467.

The representative cost structures were applied to industry value of output estimates to obtain estimates of aggregate expenditures on a regional and state basis.

Estimates of the net value of local (SA and regional) processing margins, the net value of local retail and food service trade margins and the value of local transport margins at all stages of the marketing chain were imputed for each aquaculture sector based on discussions with a range of relevant industry contacts in each sector.

3. Aquaculture production and employment in SA

3.1. Production and value of production

Estimates of South Australian aquaculture production and value of production for the years 2023/24 and 2024/25 are presented in Table 3-1. Some description of these data is provided below. Similar data for the period 1995/96 to 2024/25 are provided in Appendix 1 of the report. Overall, total production increased by 1 per cent between 2023/24 (18,801t) and 2024/25 (18,910t) and total value grew by 7 per cent (from \$209.7m to \$224.2m) (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1 Aquaculture production and value of production, SA, 2023/24 and 2024/25

	Weight ('000kg)			Value (\$m)		
	2023/24	2024/25	Change	2023/24	2024/25	Change
Southern Bluefin Tuna	7,261	8,053	11%	76.97	98.65	28%
Yellowtail Kingfish	3,141	2,026	-36%	52.08	39.24	-25%
Oysters						
adult ^a	5,207	5,829	12%	54.82	62.78	15%
on-grown ^b	761	918	21%	2.87	3.32	16%
spat ^c	-	-		7.84	7.37	-6%
Mussels	2,007	1,834	-9%	4.62	4.22	-9%
Abalone ^d	345	284	-18%	12.28	9.98	-19%
spat ^e	-	-	-	-	0.001	
Freshwater Finfish ^f	297	305	3%	4.72	4.86	3%
Marron and Yabbies	2.4	1.5	-37%	0.14	0.06	-55%
Macroalgae ^g	0.2	9.5	4667%	0.01	0.19	1807%
Other ^h	541	566	5%	4.05	4.25	5%
Totalⁱ	18,801	18,910	1%	209.68	224.23	7%

^a The weight for adult Oysters is an approximation on the basis that a dozen Oysters weighs one kilogram.

^b The volume of production for on-grown Oysters is shown in '000s of dozens. The volume and value of juvenile Oysters sold for on-growing are excluded from the total volume and value of aquaculture as it is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

^c The value of spat is also excluded from the total. All spat grown in SA was sold in SA (i.e. no spat grown in SA was exported to other states) and is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

^d Abalone produced from marine and land-based aquaculture sites, i.e. the data represent species not class of licence.

^e First year land-based Abalone has sold spat, but like Oysters, this spat is excluded from the total value of aquaculture as it is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Abalone.

^f Includes value of fingerling sales.

^g Includes both land-based and marine production.

^h Other aquaculture production in 2023/24 and 2024/25 was mostly comprised of land-based Microalgae and Goldfish production.

ⁱ Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns

Between 2023/24 and 2024/25 the following changes in production and value of production are apparent.

- The value of Tuna farm output increased by 28 per cent because of a 16 per cent increase in the per unit price and an 11 per cent rise in volume of farmed Tuna. Market and economic conditions continue to influence company decision making. Production increased between 2023/24 and 2024/25, reflecting

a small carry-over of fish from the previous season (data provided by Daniel Casement, ASBTIA, pers. comm.).

- Kingfish production volumes were down (by 36 per cent) due to poor performance of the maturing stock, which experienced higher than expected mortalities. The value of Kingfish decreased by 25 per cent despite a 17 per cent increase in price. The increased average price reflected constrained supply amid strong demand, and a higher proportion of domestic sales in 2024/25 compared to the previous year (validated by Jessica Spiniello, Yumbah Aquaculture, pers. comm.).
- The value of adult Oyster production increased by 15 per cent because of a 12 per cent increase in volume, due to better feed availability compared to the previous year, and a 2 per cent increase in price. It is also noted that Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island harvesting areas were closed to sales in May and June 2025 due to the algal bloom. Spat is being produced larger and with better survival (so less is bought) resulting in a downward trend in the value of spat production (validated by Lynlee Lowe, South Australian Oyster Growers Association, pers. comm.).
- The value of Mussel production decreased by 9 per cent due to a 9 per cent fall in the volume of Mussel production and no change in the price (validated by Jessica Spiniello, Yumbah Aquaculture, pers. comm.).
- The value of Abalone production decreased by 19 per cent because of an 18 per cent fall in Abalone production. The international market has seen a significant increase in supply from China in the last two years which has resulted in lower demand for Australian product. In addition, production has been impacted by the algal bloom and hot summer conditions, which has led to higher mortalities combined with much slower growth rates (validated by Jessica Spiniello, Yumbah Aquaculture, pers. comm.).
- The value of Freshwater Finfish production rose slightly by 3 per cent due to a 3 per cent increase in the volume of Freshwater Finfish.
- The value of Marron/Yabbies production decreased by 55 per cent because of a 37 per cent fall in the volume of Marron/Yabbies production, along with a 26 per cent decrease per unit price of Marron/Yabbies.
- The value of Macroalgae (Seaweed) production was \$0.19m with a volume of 9.5t in 2024/25. This was the second year of sales for the Macroalgae sector, a big increase from 2023/24 (\$0.01m).
- The value of Other aquaculture production increased by 5 per cent as a result of a 5 per cent increase in Microalgae production.

A breakdown of aquaculture value of production in 2024/25 by region is detailed in Table 3-2 and Table 3-3. Similar data for the volume of aquaculture production in 2024/25 are detailed in Table 3-4 and Table 3-5.

Activity in the Tuna, Kingfish, Oysters, Mussels, Macroalgae, and Other aquaculture sectors is concentrated in the Eyre Peninsula region. The production of remaining aquaculture sectors (i.e. Abalone, Freshwater Finfish and Marron/Yabbies) is more widely distributed across SA.

Table 3-2 Aquaculture value of production by sector and region, South Australia, 2024/25 (\$'000)^a

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Tuna	0	98,650	0	0	0	0	98,650
Kingfish	0	39,241	0	0	0	0	39,241
Oysters ^b	14,730	47,808	247	0	0	0	62,785
Mussels	0	4,219	0	0	0	0	4,219
Abalone	0	4,832	0	5,145	0	0	9,977
Freshwater Finfish	0	5	0	5	2,353	2,494	4,858
Marron and Yabbies	0	3	23	32	5	0	63
Macroalgae ^c	0	191	0	0	0	0	191
Other ^d	0	4,248	<0	0	0	0	4,248
Total^e	14,730	199,196	269	5,182	2,359	2,494	224,231

^a There were no visitors to licenced aquaculture tourism operations in 2024/25.

^b Includes the value of fingerling sales but excludes local spat and on-grown sales for Oysters.

^c Includes both land-based and marine production.

^d Other aquaculture production mostly comprised of land-based Microalgae and Goldfish production.

^e Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Table 3-3 Proportion of aquaculture value of production by sector and region, South Australia, 2024/25

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Tuna	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kingfish	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Oysters	23.5%	76.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mussels	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Abalone	0.0%	48.4%	0.0%	51.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Freshwater Finfish	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	48.4%	51.3%	100.0%
Marron and Yabbies	0.0%	4.8%	35.7%	51.0%	8.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Macroalgae	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	0.0%	100.0%	<0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total^c	6.6%	88.8%	0.1%	2.3%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%

Source: Table 3-2

Table 3-4 Aquaculture production by sector and region, South Australia, 2024/25 (kg)^{a,b}

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Tuna	0	8,053,413	0	0	0	0	8,053,413
Kingfish	0	2,025,854	0	0	0	0	2,025,854
Oysters	1,366,047	4,447,180	16,259	0	0	0	5,829,486
Mussels	0	1,834,336	0	0	0	0	1,834,336
Abalone	0	137,392	0	147,000	0	0	284,392
Freshwater Finfish	0	450	0	291	148,932	155,606	305,279
Marron and Yabbies	0	49	900	472	90	0	1,511
Macroalgae	0	9,533	0	0	0	0	9,533
Other	0	566,344	2	0	0	0	566,346
Total^c	1,366,047	17,074,551	17,161	147,763	149,022	155,606	18,910,150

^{a-c} See Table 3-2 footnotes.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns

Table 3-5 Proportion of aquaculture production by sector and region, South Australia, 2024/25

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Tuna	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kingfish	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Oysters	23.4%	76.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mussels	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Abalone	0.0%	48.3%	0.0%	51.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Freshwater Finfish	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	48.8%	51.0%	100.0%
Marron and Yabbies	0.0%	3.3%	59.6%	31.2%	6.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Macroalgae	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	0.0%	100.0%	<0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total^c	7.2%	90.3%	0.09%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	100.0%

Source: Table 3-4

3.2. Employment in SA Aquaculture

Estimates of direct employment in South Australian aquaculture for the years 2023/24 and 2024/25 are provided in Table 3-6. Consistent with previous analyses undertaken by BDO, these estimates also include employment on inactive, undeveloped, and underdeveloped leases. As for the production data, these employment estimates have been derived from PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture's 2024/25 Production Returns submitted by the aquaculture industry. Overall, direct employment in aquaculture operations reported by industry, increased by 12 per cent between 2023/24 (788 fte) and 2024/25 (881 fte). In 2023/24 and in 2024/25 there were no jobs reported for licenced aquaculture tourism operations within the PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns.

Table 3-6 Direct employment by aquaculture sector, South Australia, 2023/24 and 2024/25

	Employment (fte)		Change from 2023/24
	2023/24	2024/25	
Tuna	219	233	7%
Kingfish	120	113	-6%
Oysters	314	385	23%
Mussels	12	23	95%
Abalone	47	50	5%
Freshwater Finfish	44	47	6%
Marron and Yabbies	4	10	142%
Macroalgae ^a	18	11	-38%
Other ^b	9	9	-4%
Total^c	788	881	12%

^a Includes both land-based and marine production.

^b 'Other aquaculture' also includes land-based and miscellaneous licences which cannot be allocated to specific sectors.

^c Note employment totals include rounding.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns

Some notable differences in direct employment between 2023/24 and 2024/25 by species are:

- 95 per cent increase in Mussels despite a fall in production in 2024/25.
- 142 per cent increase in Marron and Yabbies with a fall in production in 2024/25.
- 38 per cent decrease in Macroalgae despite an increase in production in 2024/25.

A breakdown of direct employment in 2024/25 in SA aquaculture by region is detailed in Table 3-7 and Table 3-8. There are some notable differences in the recorded regional distribution of production and employment. For example, Kangaroo Island was estimated to produce 52 per cent of Abalone by volume but was responsible for 36 per cent of Abalone employment (Table 3-5 and Table 3-8). These differences may reflect capital intensity of Abalone farming on KI.

Table 3-7 Direct employment by aquaculture sector and region, South Australia, 2024/25 (fte)

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Tuna	0	233	0	0	0	0	233
Kingfish	0	113	0	0	0	0	113
Oysters	98	271	16	0	0	1	385
Mussels	0	23	0	0	0	0	23
Abalone	0	32	0	18	0	0	50
Freshwater Finfish	0	2	0	2	27	17	47
Marron and Yabbies	0	3	2	4	0	0	10
Macroalgae	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Other	2	6	<1	0	1	0	9
Total^a	100	694	18	24	28	17	881

^a Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns

Table 3-8 Proportion of direct employment by region, South Australia, 2024/25

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Tuna	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kingfish	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Oysters	25.4%	70.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Mussels	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Abalone	0.0%	63.8%	0.0%	36.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Freshwater Finfish	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	3.4%	57.4%	36.0%	100.0%
Marron and Yabbies	0.0%	34.5%	20.7%	44.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Macroalgae	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	23.3%	65.1%	<0.1%	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	11.3%	78.8%	2.1%	2.7%	3.2%	2.0%	100.0%

Source: Table 3-7

3.3. Projected growth in production and employment

Aquaculture licence holders were required to provide projections of their production and on-farm employment over the three-year period, 2025/26 to 2027/28. The projections from the PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns are summarised in Table 3-9 by species and in Table 3-10 by region. Where possible, these data were validated and improved by industry representatives and with other sources of information. The implied production (tonnes or '000 doz.) and on-farm employment (full-time equivalents) levels by species are provided in Table 3-11 and Table 3-12, respectively.

Table 3-9 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture production and on-farm employment, by species, 2025/26 to 2027/28 (percentage change on 2024/25)

	Estimated cumulative change relative to 2024/25					
	Production			On-farm employment		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Tuna	7%	12%	12%	2%	3%	3%
Kingfish	-11%	41%	49%	0%	0%	0%
Oysters	3%	3%	-3%	5%	1%	3%
Mussels	-14%	-14%	-14%	0%	0%	0%
Abalone ^a	-26%	36%	67%	-8%	-4%	2%
Freshwater Finfish ^b	-36%	-23%	-12%	-2%	-6%	-6%
Marron and Yabbies	-7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Macroalgae ^c	100%	0%	0%	48%	1%	1%
Other ^d	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%

^a Note that Abalone projections should be interpreted with caution as Yumbah's subsequent closure announcement for Kangaroo Island Abalone operations may not yet be reflected.

^b Predominantly Barramundi production.

^c Includes both land-based and marine production.

^d Predominantly land-based Microalgae and Goldfish production.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns, Daniel Casement pers. comm., Yumbah Aquaculture and SA Oyster Growers Association.

Table 3-10 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture production and on-farm employment, by region, 2025/26 to 2027/28 (percentage change on 2024/25)^a

	Estimated cumulative change relative to 2024/25					
	Production			On-farm employment		
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Adelaide and Hills	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Eyre Peninsula	12%	20%	22%	6%	3%	4%
Kangaroo Island	34%	54%	189%	-4%	-8%	4%
Murraylands and South East	1%	2%	0%	-5%	0%	0%
West Coast	8%	4%	6%	4%	4%	4%
Yorke Peninsula	-6%	-3%	10%	4%	-1%	11%

^a Changes are assumed to occur within the same region as current operations as plans to expand into other regions are not collected in the Production Returns.

^b Note that Kangaroo Island projections should be interpreted with caution as Yumbah's subsequent closure announcement for Kangaroo Island Abalone operations may not yet be reflected.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns, Daniel Casement pers. comm., Yumbah Aquaculture and SA Oyster Growers Association.

The projections for each sector through to 2027/28, relative to 2024/25, can be summarised as follows.

- Tuna - Production is expected to increase by 7 per cent in 2025/26 followed by a 12 per cent increase through to 2027/28. The Australian wild catch Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) quota for the triennium 2024 to 2026 is 7,295t. This is due to a 17 per cent increase in quota which is likely to further increase starting 2027 (Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna 2023). This increase in quota is expected to flow through to increased input for Tuna farms in the coming season, provided conditions are favourable and including no algal bloom impacts on either the Tuna farming zone and/or the Sardine fishery. However, the exchange rate is placing downward pressure on prices, which may impact incentives for Tuna farming operations to expand production while prices remain low. Direct employment is expected to increase slightly in 2025/26 to 2027/28 (Daniel Casement, ASBTIA, pers. comm.).
- Kingfish - Production is expected to return to normal levels (around 2023/24 volumes) once the impacts of maturing stock mortality, expected to continue into 2025/26, have ended and employment is expected to remain steady (Jessica Spiniello, Yumbah Aquaculture, pers. comm.).
- Oysters - Production in 2025/26 is expected to be affected by the algal bloom, with a slow start to the 2026 season anticipated across most areas as oysters remain in poor condition due to limited food availability and delayed recovery after spawning. Overall, Oyster production through to 2027/28 is not expected to change significantly from 2024/25, although environmental conditions may have a greater influence on production than currently indicated. Employment is expected to increase by 5 per cent in 2025/26, followed by slight growth over the next two years (Lynlee Lowe, South Australian Oyster Growers Association, pers. comm.).
- Mussels - Production is expected to be impacted by the algal bloom in 2025/26 due to harvest area closures. There have been consumer concerns around seafood safety that is impacting sales. Production is expected to decrease by 14 per cent in 2026/27 and 2027/28. No change in employment is expected in the next three years (Jessica Spiniello, Yumbah Aquaculture, pers. comm.).
- Abalone - Production is expected to decline in 2025/26 (by 26 per cent) due to the algal bloom and hot summer conditions, which have led to higher mortalities than normal and slower growth rates. Production is then expected to recover in 2026/27 and 2027/28. Employment is expected to decrease in 2025/26 but stabilise through to 2027/28 (Jessica Spiniello, Yumbah Aquaculture, pers. comm.). Note

that these Abalone projections were made prior to Yumbah Aquaculture announcing the closure of their Kangaroo Island Abalone operations, and should be treated with caution (Yumbah Aquaculture media release 23 March 2026).

- Freshwater Finfish - Production is expected to decline in 2025/26 (36 per cent) followed by moderate declines through to 2027/28. Employment is projected to decrease by 2 per cent in 2025/26 followed by a 6 per cent decline in the next two years.
- Marron and Yabbies - Production is expected to decrease by 7 per cent in 2025/26 before returning to 2024/25 levels in 2026/27 and 2027/28. No change in employment is expected in the next three years.
- Macroalgae - Production is expected to increase (100 per cent) in 2025/26 before returning to 2024/25 levels in 2026/27 and 2027/28. Employment is projected to significantly increase by 48 per cent in 2025/26, followed by slight growth of 1 per cent in the next two years.
- Other aquaculture - Production is expected to remain at 2024/25 levels through to 2027/28. Employment is expected to increase slightly by 1 per cent in 2026/27, followed with a 3 per cent increase in 2027/28.

Table 3-11 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture production, 2025/26 to 2027/28 (t or '000 doz.)

	Actual production ^a	Forecast production ^b			Avg. annual growth rate
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	
Tuna (t)	8,053	8,600	9,000	9,000	3.8%
Kingfish (t)	2,026	1,803	2,856	3,019	14.2%
Oysters ('000 doz.)	5,829	6,021	6,004	5,655	-1.0%
Mussels (t)	1,834	1,579	1,579	1,579	-4.9%
Abalone ^c (t)	284	211	386	476	18.7%
Freshwater Finfish (t)	305	195	234	268	-4.2%
Marron and Yabbies (t)	1.5	1	2	2	0.0%
Macroalgae (t)	9.5	19	10	10	0.0%
Other (t)	566	566	566	566	0.0%
Total^d	18,910	18,996	20,638	20,574	2.9%

^a See Table 3-1

^b Based on the projections summarised in Table 3-9. Figures rounded to the nearest thousand so small percentage changes are not reflected in the absolute values.

^c Note that Abalone projections should be interpreted with caution as Yumbah's subsequent closure announcement for Kangaroo Island Abalone operations may not yet be reflected.

^d Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Table 3-1, PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture and BDO analysis

Table 3-12 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture on-farm employment, 2025/26 to 2027/28 (full-time equivalents)

	Actual employment ^a	Forecast employment ^b			Avg. annual growth rate
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	
Tuna	233	238	240	240	1.0%
Kingfish	113	113	113	113	0.0%
Oysters	385	405	387	396	0.9%
Mussels	23	23	23	23	0.0%
Abalone ^c	50	45	48	50	0.6%
Freshwater Finfish	47	46	44	44	-2.0%
Marron and Yabbies	10	10	10	10	0.0%
Macroalgae	11	16	11	11	0.4%
Other	9	9	9	9	0.9%
Total^d	881	905	886	897	0.6%

^a Derived from PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture's 2024/25 Production Returns responses. Includes employment on inactive, undeveloped and underdeveloped leases.

^b Based on the projections summarised in Table 3-9.

^c Note that Abalone projections should be interpreted with caution as Yumbah's subsequent closure announcement for Kangaroo Island Abalone operations may not yet be reflected.

^d Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture and BDO analysis

Under the assumption that aquaculture producers in the state are price takers and that changes in industry supply will have little effect on prices received, then the effect of the projected production changes (Table 3-9) could be translated directly into changes in gross value of production (GVP). Even if a negative price response were to arise from production increases, it could be argued that consumer demand pressures for seafood will have an offsetting, positive impact on price.

According to the Australian fisheries and aquaculture outlook to 2028-29, the growth of aquaculture is projected to increase by 5 per cent in real terms to reach \$2.21 billion by 2028/29. Growth over this period would be driven by production increases across various species despite expected price drops for Salmonids, Prawns, Abalone, and Tuna due to increasing global supply and an appreciating Australian dollar. Despite differences across individual commodities, the real value of Australia's fisheries and aquaculture production is projected to remain steady over the period 2024/25 to 2028/29, averaging \$3.48 billion. Total production volume is expected to reach 296,000 tonnes by 2024/25, a 1 per cent increase from 2022/23. However, the value of fisheries and aquaculture product exports is forecast to fall by 2 per cent in nominal terms to \$1.43 billion in 2023/24, followed by a further 4 per cent fall in nominal terms to \$1.37 billion in 2024/25. Asian countries will also contribute to the decline in Australian seafood exports in these years (ABARES 2025).

Nevertheless, the projected production increases summarised in Table 3-9 are significant in some sectors and, other things being equal, the prices received would tend to decrease as the quantity supplied increases. This relationship can be measured using a price flexibility coefficient, that is, the percentage change in price given a one per cent change in the quantity supplied. This can, in turn, be approximated using the reciprocal of the price elasticity of demand.

Short-run elasticities of demand for primary products are generally relatively price inelastic. In the longer run, however, with opportunities for exports and substitution with other products, elasticities of demand for primary products are generally relatively price elastic (i.e. less than -1.0). In the absence of empirically

estimated elasticities for aquaculture products, it was assumed for the purpose of this analysis that the medium-run price elasticity of demand for aquaculture products is -2.0 and the reciprocal, the price flexibility coefficient, is -0.5.

It is likely that a price response of this magnitude would apply only to that proportion of the growth in aquaculture production that is supplied to the South Australian domestic market. For this analysis, it was assumed that 100 per cent of the growth in Tuna and Abalone production would be exported to interstate and overseas markets and 75 per cent of the growth in other sectors would be exported. For that proportion of production growth that is exported from the state to interstate or overseas markets, it was assumed that the producers are price takers and that changes in industry supply will have little effect on prices received.

These two sets of price assumptions, namely a 'no price' response and a 'generic small but negative price' effect, were used as the basis for high and low projections of gross value of aquaculture production for the period 2025/26 to 2027/28. These projections are presented in Table 3-13.

Table 3-13 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture value of production, 2025/26 to 2027/28^a

	Actual GVP (\$m)	Low GVP forecast (\$m) ^b				High GVP forecast (\$m) ^c		
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	
Tuna	98.7	105.0	110.0	110.0	105.0	110.0	110.0	
Kingfish	39.2	34.9	52.5	54.9	34.9	55.3	58.5	
Oysters	62.8	64.6	64.4	60.9	64.8	64.7	60.9	
Mussels	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	
Abalone ^d	10.0	7.4	13.5	16.7	7.4	13.5	16.7	
Freshwater Finfish	4.9	3.1	3.7	4.3	3.1	3.7	4.3	
Marron and Yabbies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Macroalgae	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	
Other	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	
Total ^e	224.2	223.3	252.3	254.9	223.6	255.4	258.5	

^a All estimates of gross value of production (GVP) are in 2025 AUD.

^b The low estimate of gross value of production (GVP) is based on a small but negative price effect for that proportion of the growth that is likely to be supplied to the SA domestic market. It was assumed that 100 per cent of the growth in Tuna and Abalone production would be exported to interstate and overseas markets (i.e. low and high estimates of GVP identical) and 75 per cent of the growth in other sectors would be exported.

^c The high estimate of GVP is based on no price response over the projection period (i.e. prices remain at 2024/25 levels).

^d Note that Abalone projections should be interpreted with caution as Yumbah's subsequent closure announcement for Kangaroo Island Abalone operations may not yet be reflected.

^e Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture, BDO analysis

3.4. Other indicators from the production returns

It was possible to derive a range of other data from the 2024/25 Production Returns. Estimates are provided below for the following indicators for SA for 2024/25.

- Proportion of aquaculture production, value of production and employment by sector (Table 3-14)
- Aquaculture spat and fingerling introductions and sales (Table 3-15)
- The number of aquaculture licences reporting activity by sector (Table 3-16).

Table 3-14 Proportion of aquaculture production, value of production and employment by sector, South Australia, 2024/25

	Production	Value of production	Direct employment
Tuna	43%	44%	26%
Kingfish	11%	18%	13%
Oysters	31%	28%	44%
Mussels	10%	2%	3%
Abalone	2%	4%	6%
Freshwater Finfish	2%	2%	5%
Marron and Yabbies	0%	0%	1%
Macroalgae	0%	0%	1%
Other	3%	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns

Table 3-15 Aquaculture spat and fingerling introductions and sales, South Australia, 2024/25

	All licence holders		Spat/fingerling sales	
	No. spat/fingerlings introduced ('000)	Proportion sourced from SA	No. spat/fingerlings sold ('000)	Value (\$'000)
Tuna ^a	366	100%	-	-
Kingfish ^b	947	100%	-	-
Oysters ^c	295,402	100%	148,245	7,367
Mussels ^d	-	-	-	-
Abalone ^e	-	100%	1,578	0.5
Freshwater Finfish ^f	621	65%	634	512
Marron and Yabbies	-	-	-	-
Macroalgae	- ^g	-	-	-
Other ^h	-	-	-	-
Total	297,336		150,457	7,880

^a Wild caught fish, on-grown product sourced from Commonwealth waters off SA.

^b Self-produced, on-grown fingerlings.

^c Excludes stock sourced from other producers in SA for on-growing.

^d Wild spat caught on-site, no spat was reported to be sourced from hatcheries.

^e Includes self-produced at a land-based hatchery, on-grown spat.

^f Non-SA sourced Freshwater Finfish fingerlings were from Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland.

^g 0.14kg of Macroalgae seedstock was introduced in 2024/25.

^h Other aquaculture is dominated by land-based Microalgae production for which juvenile introduction is not relevant.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns

Table 3-16 Number of aquaculture licences submitting a production return^a, by sector, South Australia, 2024/25

	Production reported	Nil production reported	Total
Tuna	6	0	6
Kingfish	16	3	19
Oysters	220	95	315
Mussels	22	10	32
Abalone	5	2	7
Freshwater Finfish	12	3	15
Marron and Yabbies	5	5	10
Macroalgae	6	2	8
Other	2	0	2
Tourism	0	1	1
Total	294	121	415

^a This is not the total number of licences in each sector as not every licence holder submitted a production return and licences are counted twice if they produced in two sectors in 2024/25.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024/25 Production Returns

Some reasons that aquaculture licence holders provided for submitting a nil return included:

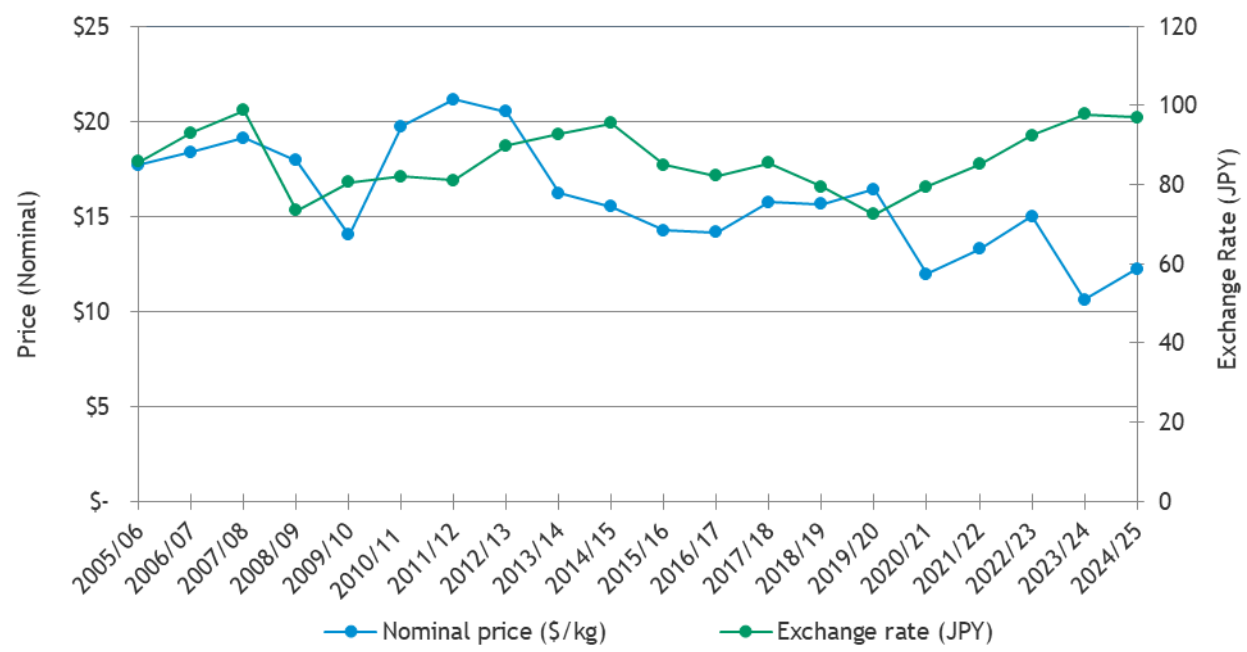
- Normal operation does not involve sales
- None provided/ambiguous/personal
- Change in ownership
- Stock levels too low/unable to purchase spat/fingerlings
- No infrastructure on site/still in development
- Poor market conditions
- Environmental conditions
- Not operating.

3.5. Exchange rates

A large proportion of South Australian aquaculture production, particularly Tuna, is considered a premium high value product, and is exported overseas to high-end markets. Accordingly, changes in the value of the Australian dollar have the potential to influence the Australian dollar value of Australian aquaculture exports, significantly impacting the economic performance of the industry. The Australian dollar depreciated overall between 2023/24 (US\$0.66) and 2024/25 (US\$0.65) (RBA 2026), a slight decrease of 2 per cent, making Australian exports marginally more competitive in foreign markets.

A significant export destination for South Australian Tuna is Japan. Thus, it may be useful to compare the value of the Australian dollar with the Japanese yen (JPY). The average rate of exchange in 2023/24 was 97.76 JPY, depreciating to 97.02 JPY in 2024/25 (Figure 3-1).

Figure 3-1 Exchange rate (JPY) and price for Tuna, 2005/06 to 2024/25



Source: RBA (2026)

The relationship between the price of Tuna and the exchange rate (JPY) between 2005/06 and 2024/25 can be readily observed in Figure 3-1. A widely used measure of the relationship between two variables, such as price and exchange rate, is the coefficient of correlation. The coefficient of correlation can range in value from +1.0 for a perfect positive correlation to -1.0 for a perfect inverse correlation. The coefficient of correlation between the exchange rate (JPY) and the price for SA farmed Tuna for the period 2005/06 to 2024/25 is -0.14. This indicates that there is a slight inverse relationship between the two variables. Thus, when the Australian dollar depreciates against the JPY there is, generally, a corresponding increase in the average price of SA farmed Tuna as evidenced by 2023/24 and 2024/25 in Figure 3-1.

4. The economic contribution of aquaculture in SA, 2024/25

Estimates of the direct economic contribution of aquaculture production, aquaculture processing, the transport of aquaculture products and the sale of aquaculture products to the retail and food service sectors in South Australia in 2024/25 are provided in this section of the report.

Complementary estimates of the flow-on effects generated by these activities through the purchase of materials, services and labour are also provided. These flow-on effects have been estimated using input-output analysis. Input-output analysis is widely used in economic contribution analysis and is a practicable method for measuring economic contributions at regional and state levels. To compile a representative cost structure for each sector, costs were derived from data provided by operators in 2005/06 and updated to 2024/25, as described earlier. On an item-by-item basis, the expenditures were allocated between those occurring in South Australia and those goods and services imported from outside the state. These data were then incorporated into the state input-output model to estimate the flow-on or indirect economic contributions.

4.1. The economic contribution of Tuna Farming in SA 2024/25

Estimates of the economic contribution generated by the Tuna farming industry in SA on a sector-by-sector basis for 2024/25 are provided in Table 4-1 and Figure 4-1 to Figure 4-4. Contributions are measured in terms of value of output, contribution to gross state product (GSP), employment and household income.

Output contributions

There are substantial economic contributions from the Tuna farming industry in South Australia. Direct output (business turnover) generated in South Australia by Tuna farms summed to \$98.7m and in other sectors (processing and transport), \$14.7m in 2024/25 (Table 4-1).

Contribution to gross state product

Contribution to gross state product (GSP) is calculated as the value of output less the cost of goods and services used in producing the output. GSP provides an assessment of the net contribution to state economic growth of a particular enterprise or activity.

The direct contribution to GSP by the Tuna industry (i.e. farming, processing and transport) was \$15.7m in 2024/25 (\$11.3m from Tuna farming and \$4.5m from downstream activities). Associated with this was flow-on GSP in the other sectors of the state economy of \$124.0m (Table 4-1). The flow-on effects were greatest in the property and business services (\$24.0m), Sardine fishing (\$22.6m), Tuna fishing (\$20.9m), trade sector and finance and insurance (both \$8.9m), manufacturing (\$4.7m) and transport (\$3.7m) sectors (Figure 4-2). The total contribution to GSP was approximately \$139.7m in 2024/25.

Table 4-1 The economic contribution of Tuna farming in South Australia, 2024/25

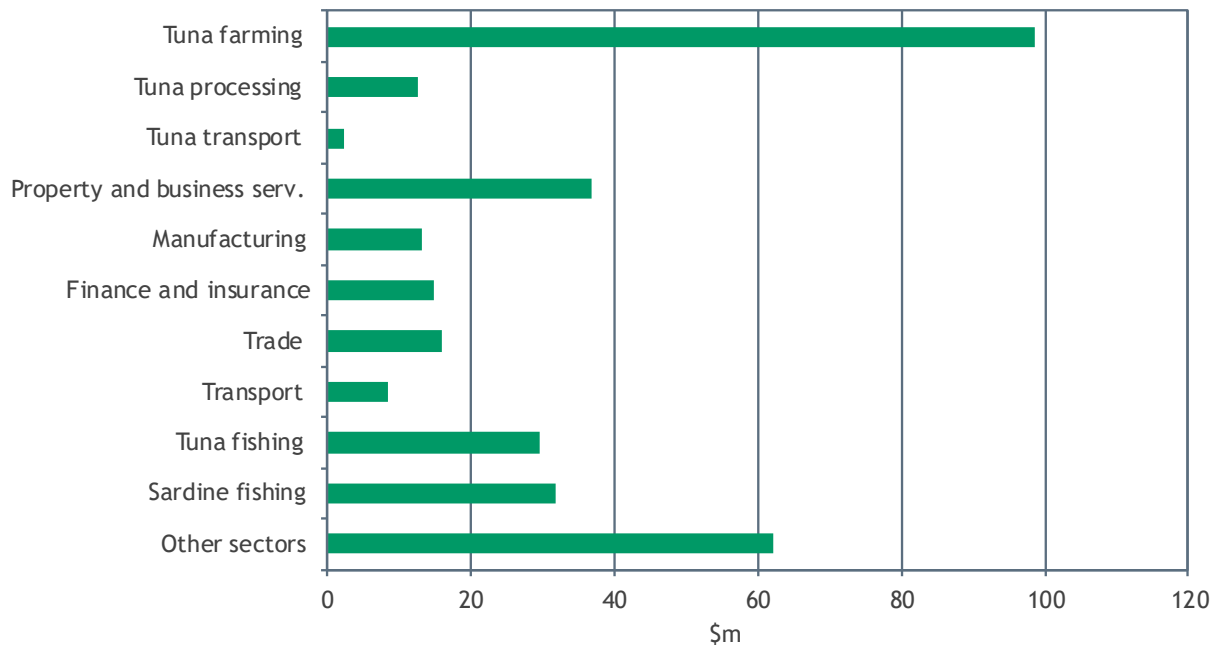
Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Tuna farming	98.7	30%	11.3	8%	233	26%	13.2	17%
Processing	12.4	4%	3.5	2%	26	3%	1.5	2%
Transport	2.2	1%	1.0	1%	10	1%	0.7	1%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
<i>Total direct</i>	<i>113.3</i>	<i>35%</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>20%</i>
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	36.9	11%	24.0	17%	110	12%	11.7	15%
Sardine fishing	31.8	10%	22.6	16%	68	7%	7.5	10%
Tuna fishing	29.4	9%	20.9	15%	63	7%	6.9	9%
Manufacturing	13.2	4%	4.7	3%	35	4%	3.4	4%
Finance and insurance	14.7	5%	8.9	6%	22	2%	2.8	4%
Trade	15.8	5%	8.9	6%	74	8%	5.6	7%
Transport	8.5	3%	3.7	3%	31	3%	2.4	3%
Other sectors ^b	62.2	19%	30.4	22%	241	26%	21.7	28%
<i>Total flow-on</i>	<i>212.6</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>124.0</i>	<i>89%</i>	<i>644</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>80%</i>
Total^a	325.9	100%	139.7	100%	913	100%	77.4	100%
<i>Total/direct</i>	<i>2.9</i>		<i>8.9</i>		<i>3.4</i>		<i>5.0</i>	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

^b E.g. accommodation, restaurants and cafes, utilities, communications, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors.

Source: BDO analysis

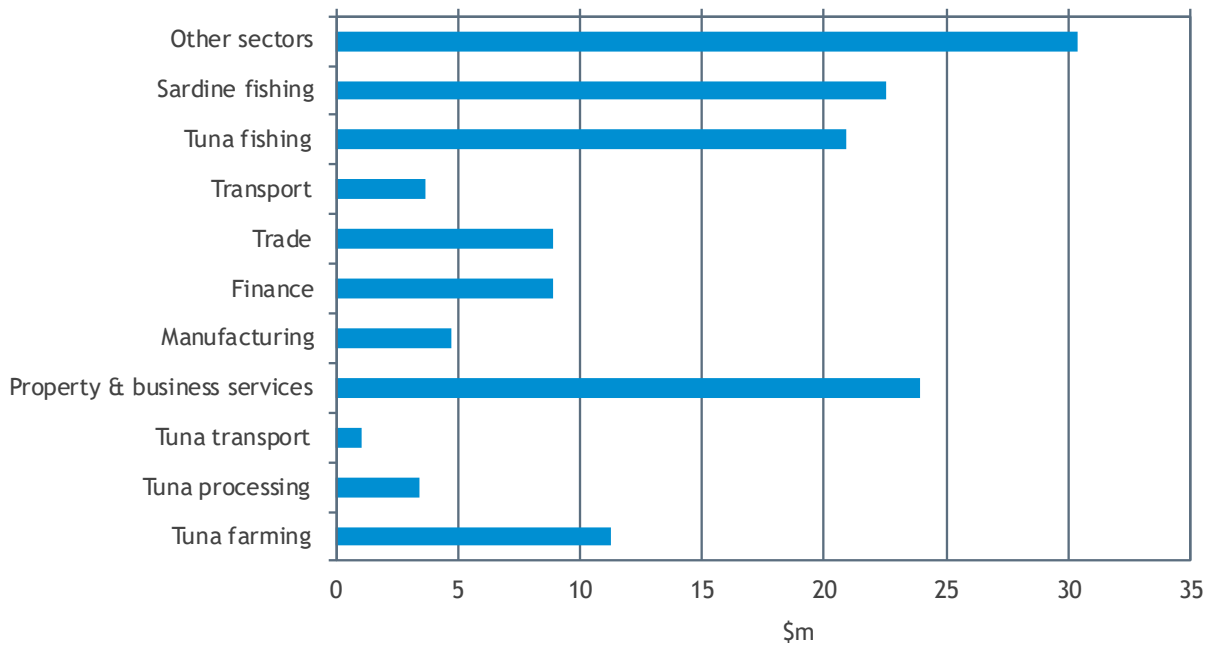
Figure 4-1 Tuna farming in South Australia, output contributions by sector, 2024/25^a



^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution. Other sectors include accommodation, restaurants and cafes, utilities, communications, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors.

Source: BDO analysis

Figure 4-2 Tuna farming in South Australia, contribution to GSP by sector, 2024/25^a



^a Other sectors include accommodation, restaurants and cafes, utilities, communications, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors.

Source: BDO analysis

Employment and household income

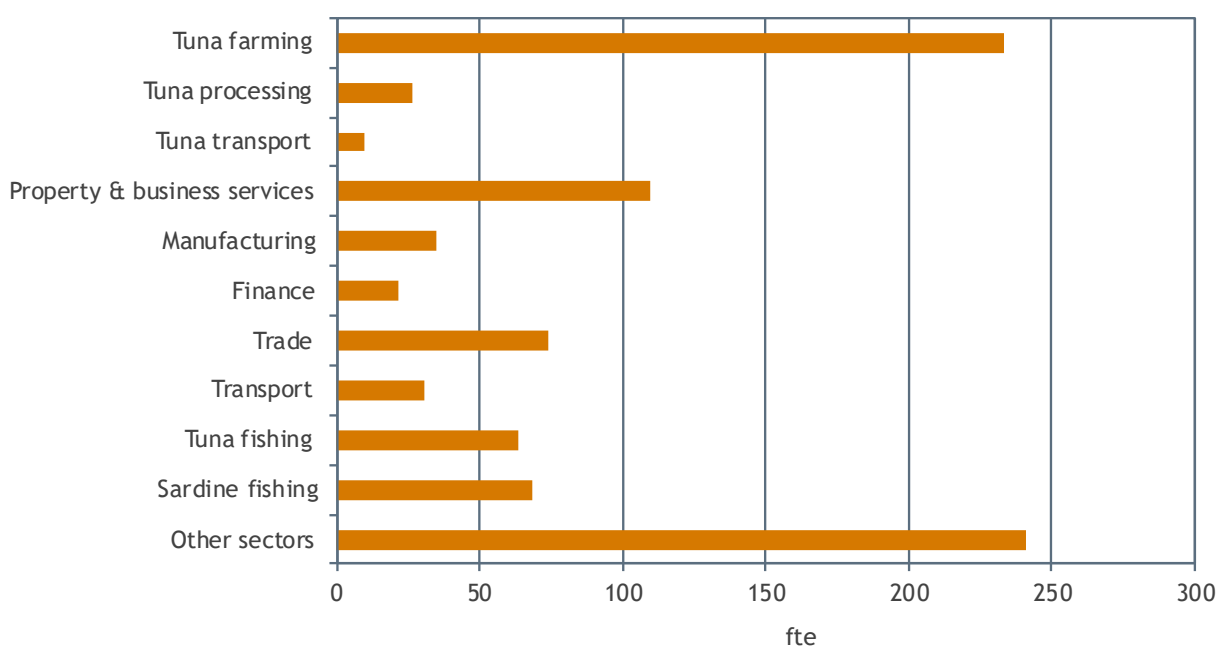
A significant number of jobs were created because of the flow-on business activity associated with Tuna farming, processing and transport. The Tuna farms were responsible for the direct employment of approximately 233 full-time equivalents (fte) and, through associated processing and transport activities, another 36 fte in 2024/25 (Table 4-1). Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 644 fte to give total employment of 913 fte in the state. The sectors of the economy with employment flow-on effects include the property and business services (110 fte), trade (74 fte), Tuna fishing and Sardine fishing (68 fte and 63 fte respectively), manufacturing (35 fte), transport (31 fte) and finance (22 fte) (Figure 4-3).

The bottom row in Table 4-1 shows that for each fte job generated directly in Tuna farming, processing and transport there were an additional 2.4 jobs (3.4 jobs in total) in the rest of the state.

Household income of \$13.2m was earned in the Tuna farming sector and another \$2.2m in downstream activities. This comprised both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$62.0m of household income was earned in other businesses in the state as a result of Tuna farming and downstream activities. The total household income contribution was \$77.4m (Figure 4-4).

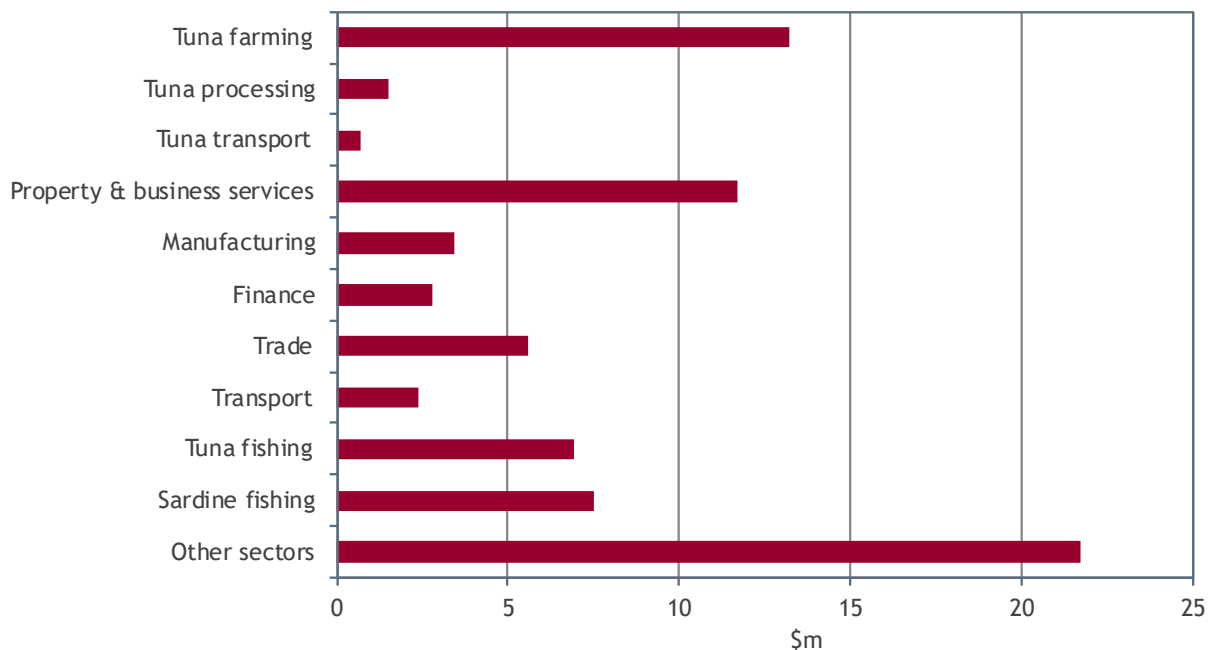
For each one dollar of household income generated directly by Tuna farming, processing, and transport in 2024/25 there was an additional \$4.00 (\$5.00 in total) generated in other sectors of the state economy (Table 4-1).

Figure 4-3 Tuna farming in South Australia, employment contributions by sector, 2024/25^a



^a Other sectors include accommodation, restaurants and cafes, utilities, communications, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors.
Source: BDO analysis

Figure 4-4 Tuna farming in South Australia, household income contributions by sector, 2024/25^a



^a Other sectors include accommodation, restaurants and cafes, utilities, communications, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors.
Source: BDO analysis

4.2. The economic contribution of Oyster Farming in SA, 2024/25

Table 4-2 provides estimates of the economic contribution generated by Oyster farming in South Australia on a sector-by-sector basis in 2024/25. As for Tuna in the previous section, contributions are measured in terms of output (business turnover), contribution to GSP, employment and household income.

It should be noted that the gross value of production includes the value of adult Oyster sales only. Approximately \$6.4m of spat sales and \$3.3m of sales from on-grown Oysters have been excluded as they are considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters. In earlier reports (BDO 2018 and earlier) the value of spat sales was included as some spat was exported interstate. However, all spat grown in SA was supplied to SA Oyster farms and is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated in SA by Oyster farming enterprises summed to \$62.8m in 2024/25 while output generated in SA by associated downstream activities (processing, transport, retail, and food service) summed to \$71.2m.

Contribution to gross state product

As noted above, contribution to GSP is calculated as the value of output less the cost of goods and services used in producing the output. In 2024/25, total Oyster farming-related contribution to GSP in South Australia was approximately \$155.6m, \$57.9m generated by Oyster farming directly, \$34.5m generated directly by downstream activities and \$63.1m generated in other sectors of the state economy.

Table 4-2 The economic contribution of Oyster farming in South Australia, 2024/25^a

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Oyster farming ^b	62.8	25%	57.9	37%	385	33%	16.1	22%
Processing	7.3	3%	2.0	1%	15	1%	0.9	1%
Transport	6.8	3%	3.1	2%	30	3%	2.2	3%
Retail	15.1	6%	8.8	6%	86	7%	5.8	8%
Food services	41.9	17%	20.6	13%	264	23%	13.5	19%
<i>Total direct</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>780</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>53%</i>
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	32.1	13%	21.1	14%	89	8%	8.8	12%
Manufacturing	10.1	4%	3.0	2%	25	2%	2.2	3%
Trade	15.2	6%	8.5	5%	69	6%	5.3	7%
Transport	5.9	2%	2.5	2%	19	2%	1.6	2%
Finance	12.4	5%	6.9	4%	18	2%	2.4	3%
Other sectors	42.6	17%	21.0	14%	159	14%	14.0	19%
<i>Total flow-on</i>	<i>118.3</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>41%</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>47%</i>
Total^c	252.3	100%	155.6	100%	1,160	100%	72.6	100%
<i>Total/direct</i>	<i>1.9</i>		<i>1.7</i>		<i>1.5</i>		<i>1.9</i>	

^a Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^b Includes sales of adults but excludes sales of spat and on-grown oysters.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

Employment and household income

In 2024/25, SA Oyster farming was responsible for the direct employment of around 385 fte and downstream activities created employment for around 395 fte. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 380 fte to give total employment of 1,160 fte in the state. The flow-on jobs were concentrated in the property and business services (89 fte), trade (69 fte), and manufacturing (25 fte).

Household income of \$16.1m was earned in the Oyster farming sector and another \$22.4m in downstream activities. This comprised both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$34.2m of household income was earned in other businesses in the state as a result of Oyster farming and downstream activities. The total household income contribution was \$72.6m.

4.3. The economic contribution of Kingfish Farming in SA, 2024/25

Table 4-3 provides estimates of the economic contribution generated by Kingfish farming in South Australia on a sector-by-sector basis in 2024/25. As for Tuna and Oysters in the previous sections, contributions are measured in terms of output (business turnover), contribution to GSP, employment and household income.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated in SA by Kingfish farming enterprises summed to \$39.2m in 2024/25 while output generated in SA by associated downstream activities (processing, transport, retail, and food service) summed to \$14.6m (Table 4-3).

Table 4-3 The economic contribution of Kingfish farming in South Australia, 2024/25

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Kingfish farming	39.2	43%	21.0	44%	113	36%	4.9	24%
Processing	2.2	2%	0.6	1%	5	1%	0.3	1%
Transport	2.2	2%	1.0	2%	10	3%	0.7	4%
Retail	1.3	1%	0.7	2%	7	2%	0.5	2%
Food services	8.9	10%	4.4	9%	56	18%	2.9	14%
Total direct	53.9	60%	27.7	58%	191	61%	9.2	46%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	8.7	10%	5.8	12%	24	8%	2.4	12%
Manufacturing	2.6	3%	0.8	2%	7	2%	0.6	3%
Trade	5.8	6%	3.3	7%	28	9%	2.1	10%
Transport	2.5	3%	1.1	2%	9	3%	0.7	3%
Finance	3.6	4%	2.1	4%	5	2%	0.7	4%
Other sectors	13.5	15%	6.7	14%	49	16%	4.5	22%
Total flow-on	36.6	40%	19.7	42%	122	39%	10.9	54%
Total ^a	90.5	100%	47.4	100%	313	100%	20.1	100%
Total/direct	1.7		1.7		1.6		2.2	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

Contribution to gross state product

In 2024/25, total Kingfish farming-related contribution to GSP in South Australia was approximately \$47.4m, \$21.0m generated by Kingfish farming directly, \$6.7m generated directly by downstream activities and \$19.7m generated in other sectors of the state economy.

Employment and household income

In 2024/25, SA Kingfish farming was responsible for the direct employment of around 113 fte and downstream activities created employment for around 78 fte. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 122 fte to give total employment of 313 fte in the state. The flow-on jobs were concentrated in the trade (28 fte), property and business services (24 fte) and transport (9 fte).

Household income of around \$4.9m was earned in the Kingfish farming sector and another \$4.3m in downstream activities. This comprised both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$10.9m of household income was earned in other businesses in the state as a result of Kingfish farming and downstream activities. The total household income contribution was \$20.1m.

4.4. The economic contribution of the remaining Aquaculture sectors in SA, 2024/25

The economic contributions of the remaining individual aquaculture sectors in South Australia in 2024/25 are reported in Table 4-4 to Table 4-9, respectively.

These results are reported without comment, as the interpretation is identical to that for Kingfish, Oysters and Tuna farming described in the previous sections.

For some of the following aquaculture sectors, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Table 4-4 The economic contribution of Mussel farming in South Australia, 2024/25

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Mussel farming	4.2	26%	2.5	29%	23	33%	0.3	8%
Processing	1.0	6%	0.3	3%	2	3%	0.1	3%
Transport	0.6	4%	0.3	3%	3	4%	0.2	5%
Retail	0.5	3%	0.3	3%	3	4%	0.2	4%
Food services	1.8	11%	0.9	11%	11	16%	0.6	14%
Total direct	8.0	49%	4.2	50%	42	60%	1.4	35%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	1.9	11%	1.2	15%	5	8%	0.5	13%
Manufacturing	0.7	4%	0.2	3%	2	3%	0.2	4%
Trade	1.0	6%	0.5	7%	4	6%	0.3	8%
Transport	0.4	2%	0.2	2%	1	2%	0.1	3%
Finance	0.8	5%	0.5	6%	1	2%	0.2	4%
Other sectors	3.7	22%	1.5	19%	14	19%	1.3	33%
Total flow-on	8.4	51%	4.2	50%	28	40%	2.6	65%
Total ^a	16.4	100%	8.4	100%	70	100%	4.0	100%
Total/direct	2.0		2.0		1.7		2.9	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

Table 4-5 The economic contribution of Abalone^a farming in South Australia, 2024/25

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Abalone farming	10.0	52%	5.6	52%	50	63%	2.1	43%
Processing	0.4	2%	0.1	1%	1	1%	0.0	1%
Transport	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
<i>Total direct</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>44%</i>
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	1.6	9%	1.1	11%	4	5%	0.4	8%
Manufacturing	0.4	2%	0.1	1%	1	1%	0.1	2%
Trade	1.1	6%	0.6	6%	5	7%	0.4	8%
Transport	0.4	2%	0.2	2%	2	2%	0.1	3%
Finance	0.8	4%	0.4	4%	1	1%	0.1	3%
Other sectors	4.4	23%	2.4	23%	15	19%	1.5	31%
<i>Total flow-on</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>36%</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>56%</i>
Total^b	19.2	100%	10.7	100%	79	100%	4.8	100%
<i>Total/direct</i>	<i>1.8</i>		<i>1.9</i>		<i>1.6</i>		<i>2.3</i>	

^a Abalone produced from marine and land-based aquaculture sites, i.e. the data represent species not class of licence.

^b Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

Table 4-6 The economic contribution of Freshwater Finfish farming in South Australia, 2024/25

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Freshwater Finfish farming	4.9	37%	2.4	35%	47	61%	2.5	49%
Processing	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.4	3%	0.2	3%	2	2%	0.1	3%
Retail	0.1	1%	0.0	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Food services	0.6	5%	0.3	4%	4	5%	0.2	4%
Total direct	6.0	45%	3.0	43%	53	69%	2.8	56%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	1.7	13%	1.2	17%	4	5%	0.4	8%
Manufacturing	0.5	4%	0.2	2%	1	2%	0.1	2%
Trade	1.1	8%	0.6	9%	5	7%	0.4	8%
Transport	0.4	3%	0.2	2%	1	2%	0.1	2%
Finance	0.8	6%	0.4	6%	1	1%	0.1	3%
Other sectors	2.9	22%	1.4	20%	11	14%	1.0	21%
Total flow-on	7.3	55%	3.9	57%	24	31%	2.2	44%
Total ^a	13.3	100%	6.9	100%	77	100%	5.0	100%
Total/direct	2.2		2.3		1.5		1.8	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

Table 4-7 The economic contribution of Marron/Yabby farming in South Australia, 2024/25

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Marron/Yabbies farming	0.1	33%	0.0	31%	10	95%	0.0	33%
Processing	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.0	1%	0.0	1%	0	0%	0.0	1%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	13%	0.0	13%	0	2%	0.0	14%
Total direct	0.1	48%	0.0	45%	10	97%	0.0	48%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.0	13%	0.0	17%	0	1%	0.0	12%
Manufacturing	0.0	4%	0.0	2%	0	0%	0.0	3%
Trade	0.0	7%	0.0	8%	0	1%	0.0	8%
Transport	0.0	3%	0.0	2%	0	0%	0.0	2%
Finance	0.0	5%	0.0	6%	0	0%	0.0	3%
Other sectors	0.0	21%	0.0	21%	0	1%	0.0	23%
Total flow-on	0.1	52%	0.1	55%	0	3%	0.0	52%
Total ^a	0.2	100%	0.1	100%	10	100%	0.1	100%
Total/direct	2.1		2.2		1.0		2.1	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

Table 4-8 The economic contribution of Macroalgae aquaculture farming in South Australia, 2024/25^a

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Other aquaculture	0.2	19%	0.1	18%	11	81%	0.5	67%
Processing	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total direct	0.2	19%	0.1	18%	11	81%	0.5	67%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.2	20%	0.1	26%	0	3%	0.0	5%
Manufacturing	0.1	6%	0.0	3%	0	1%	0.0	2%
Trade	0.1	12%	0.1	12%	1	4%	0.0	6%
Transport	0.0	4%	0.0	3%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Finance	0.1	9%	0.1	9%	0	1%	0.0	3%
Other sectors	0.3	30%	0.2	28%	1	9%	0.1	16%
Total flow-on	0.8	81%	0.4	82%	3	19%	0.2	33%
Total ^b	1.0	100%	0.5	100%	14	100%	0.7	100%
Total/direct	5.2		5.4		1.2		0.0	

^a Includes both land-based and marine production.

^b Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

Table 4-9 The economic contribution of Other aquaculture farming in South Australia, 2024/25^a

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Other aquaculture	4.2	62%	2.3	62%	9	49%	0.4	30%
Processing	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total direct	4.2	62%	2.3	62%	9	49%	0.4	30%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.5	7%	0.3	9%	1	8%	0.1	12%
Manufacturing	0.1	2%	0.0	1%	0	2%	0.0	3%
Trade	0.4	5%	0.2	6%	2	10%	0.1	11%
Transport	0.1	2%	0.1	2%	1	3%	0.0	3%
Finance	0.2	3%	0.1	4%	0	2%	0.0	4%
Other sectors	1.3	18%	0.6	16%	4	25%	0.5	38%
Total flow-on	2.7	38%	1.4	38%	9	51%	0.9	70%
Total ^a	6.9	100%	3.7	100%	17	100%	1.2	100%
Total/direct	1.6		1.6		2.0		3.4	

^a Other aquaculture production in 2024/25 was mostly comprised of land-based Microalgae and Goldfish production. The downstream contributions of Other aquaculture production are unknown and have been excluded from the analysis.

^b Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

5. The economic contribution of aquaculture in the Eyre Peninsula region, 2024/25

This region covers the Eyre Peninsula from Lower Eyre Peninsula to Port Augusta, including Kimba (see Figure 1-1). Production and value by aquaculture sector for the Eyre Peninsula is summarised in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Production and value of production in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2024/25

	Production (kg)	Value of production (\$'000)
Tuna	8,053,413	98,650
Kingfish	2,025,854	39,241
Oysters	4,447,180	47,808
Mussels	1,834,336	4,219
Abalone	137,392	4,832
Freshwater Finfish	450	5
Marron and Yabbies	49	3
Macroalgae	9,533	191
Other	566,344	4,248
Total	17,074,551	199,196

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of all aquaculture in the Eyre Peninsula region of South Australia in 2024/25 are reported in Table 5-2. The interpretation of these results is identical to the state-level contributions described in Section 4 of the report.

Table 5-2 The economic contribution of all aquaculture in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2024/25

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture production	199.2	41%	82.8	0.3	694	45%	32.5	30%
Aquaculture downstream ^a	30.3	6%	10.9	0.0	100	6%	6.1	6%
Total Direct	229.5	48%	93.7	0.4	794	51%	38.7	35%
Flow-on effects								
Tuna fishing	29.4	6%	22.4	0.1	63	4%	6.9	6%
Other sectors	223.3	46%	142.0	0.6	700	45%	63.9	58%
Total flow-on	252.7	52%	164.4	0.6	763	49%	70.8	65%
Total	482.2	100%	258.1	1.0	1,557	100%	109.5	100%

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

5.1. The economic contribution of Tuna Farming in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2024/25

Estimates of the economic contribution of Tuna farming in the Eyre Peninsula region of South Australia in 2024/25 are reported in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 The economic contribution of Tuna farming in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2024/25

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Tuna farming	98.7	37%	11.3	10%	233	31%	13.2	22%
Processing	12.4	5%	3.5	3%	27	4%	1.5	2%
Transport	2.2	1%	1.0	1%	10	1%	0.7	1%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
<i>Total direct</i>	<i>113.3</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>36%</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>26%</i>
Flow-on effects								
Sardine fishing	31.8	12%	24.2	22%	68	9%	7.5	12%
Tuna fishing	29.4	11%	22.4	20%	63	8%	6.9	12%
Property and business serv.	21.5	8%	14.3	13%	62	8%	6.2	10%
Manufacturing	5.7	2%	2.4	2%	32	4%	2.9	5%
Finance and insurance	5.2	2%	3.5	3%	8	1%	0.9	2%
Trade	11.5	4%	6.5	6%	57	8%	4.0	7%
Transport	5.9	2%	2.6	2%	21	3%	1.6	3%
Other sectors	102.4	39%	66.7	60%	306	40%	28.8	48%
<i>Total flow-on</i>	<i>152.2</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>86%</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>74%</i>
Total^a	265.5	100%	111.8	100%	757	100%	59.9	100%
<i>Total/direct</i>	<i>2.3</i>		<i>7.1</i>		<i>2.8</i>		<i>3.9</i>	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

^b Not published as a result of the negative GRP contribution.

Source: BDO analysis

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated locally by Tuna farms summed to \$98.7m and in other sectors (processing and transport), \$14.7m in 2024/25 (Table 5-3).

The bottom row of Table 5-3 gives the total contribution/direct contribution ratio for each economic indicator. For output, the ratio of 2.3 indicates that for each dollar of sales generated directly by Tuna farming, processing, and transport there was a total of \$2.30 of output generated by businesses throughout the Eyre Peninsula region, \$1.00 in Tuna farming, processing and transport and \$1.30 in other sectors of the regional economy.

Contribution to gross regional product

The direct contribution to gross regional product (GRP) in the Eyre Peninsula region by Tuna farming, processing and transport was \$15.7m in 2024/25 (\$11.3m directly by Tuna farming and \$4.5m by downstream businesses). Flow-on GRP generated in the other sectors of the regional economy was \$96.0m in 2024/25. The flow-on effects were greatest in the Sardine fishing (\$24.2m), Tuna fishing (\$22.4m), property and business services (\$14.3m) and trade (\$6.5m) sectors. The total contribution to GRP was approximately \$111.8m in 2024/25.

Employment and household income

A significant number of jobs are created as a result of the flow-on business activity. The Tuna farms were responsible for the direct employment of around 233 fte and associated processing and transport, approximately 36 fte in the Eyre Peninsula region in 2024/25. Flow-on business activity was estimated to have generated a further 487 fte locally to give total employment of approximately 757 fte in the region. The sectors of the local economy with employment flow-on effects from Tuna farming, processing and transport included the Sardine fishing and Tuna fishing (68 fte and 63 fte respectively), property and business services (62 fte), trade (57 fte), and manufacturing (32 fte) sectors.

The bottom row in Table 5-3 shows that for each job generated directly in Tuna farming, processing and transport there was an additional 1.8 jobs (2.8 jobs in total) in the rest of the region.

Household income of \$13.2m was earned in the Tuna farming sector and another \$2.2m in downstream activities. This comprised both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$44.6m of household income was earned in other businesses in the region as a result of Tuna farming and downstream activities. The total household income contribution was \$59.9m in 2024/25.

For each dollar of household income generated directly by Tuna farming, processing and transport in 2024/25 there was an additional \$2.90 (\$3.90 in total) generated in other sectors of the Eyre Peninsula regional economy.

5.2. The economic contribution of Oyster Farming in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2024/25

Estimates of the economic contribution of Oyster farming in the Eyre Peninsula region in 2024/25 are reported in Table 5-4. The interpretation of these results is identical to the state-level contributions described in Section 4 of the report.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by Oyster enterprises in the Eyre Peninsula region summed to approximately \$47.8m in 2024/25 while output generated in the Eyre Peninsula region by associated downstream activities (processing, transport, retail, and food service) summed to \$8.8m (Table 5-4).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total Oyster farming-related contribution to GRP in the Eyre Peninsula region was \$56.2m in 2024/25, \$43.0m generated by Oyster farming directly, \$3.9m generated by downstream activities and \$9.3m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

In 2024/25 in the Eyre Peninsula region, Oyster farming was responsible for the direct employment of approximately 271 fte and associated downstream activities created employment for an additional 40 fte.

Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 58 fte. The total employment contribution was 368 fte.

In 2024/25, household income of \$13.8m was earned in Oyster farming and downstream activities in the Eyre Peninsula region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$4.7m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of Oyster industry operations. The total household income contribution was around \$18.5m.

Table 5-4 The economic contribution of Oyster farming in the Eyre Peninsula region, 2024/25^a

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Oyster farming ^b	47.8	66%	43.0	77%	271	73%	11.3	61%
Processing	1.4	2%	0.4	1%	3	1%	0.2	1%
Transport	5.2	7%	2.4	4%	23	6%	1.6	9%
Retail	0.6	1%	0.3	1%	3	1%	0.2	1%
Food services	1.6	2%	0.8	1%	10	3%	0.5	3%
<i>Total direct</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>83%</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>84%</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>75%</i>
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	4.2	6%	3.1	5%	7	2%	0.6	3%
Manufacturing	0.5	1%	0.2	0%	2	0%	0.1	1%
Trade	3.1	4%	1.7	3%	15	4%	1.1	6%
Transport	1.0	1%	0.4	1%	3	1%	0.2	1%
Finance	0.8	1%	0.5	1%	1	0%	0.2	1%
Other sectors	6.8	9%	3.4	6%	30	8%	2.4	13%
<i>Total flow-on</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>22%</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>25%</i>
Total^c	72.9	100%	56.2	100%	368	100%	18.5	100%
<i>Total/direct</i>	<i>1.3</i>		<i>1.2</i>		<i>1.2</i>		<i>1.4</i>	

^a Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^b Includes sales of adults but excludes sales of spat and on-grown oysters.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

5.3. The economic contribution of Kingfish Farming in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2024/25

Estimates of the economic contribution of Kingfish farming in the Eyre Peninsula region in 2024/25 are reported in Table 5-5. The interpretation of these results is identical to the state-level contributions described in Section 4 of the report.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by Kingfish farming enterprises in the Eyre Peninsula region summed to approximately \$39.2m in 2024/25 while output generated in the Eyre Peninsula region by

associated downstream activities (processing, transport, retail and food service) summed to \$5.0m (Table 5-5).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total Kingfish farming-related contribution to GRP in the Eyre Peninsula region was \$30.7m in 2024/25, \$21.0m generated by Kingfish farming directly, \$1.9m generated by downstream activities and \$7.9m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Table 5-5 The economic contribution of Kingfish farming in the Eyre Peninsula region, 2024/25

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Kingfish farming	39.2	67%	21.0	68%	113	61%	4.9	47%
Processing	2.2	4%	0.6	2%	5	3%	0.3	3%
Transport	2.2	4%	1.0	3%	10	5%	0.7	7%
Retail	0.1	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.4	1%	0.2	1%	3	2%	0.1	1%
Total direct	44.2	76%	22.9	74%	131	71%	6.0	58%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	2.7	5%	1.9	6%	6	3%	0.6	5%
Manufacturing	0.3	1%	0.1	0%	1	1%	0.1	1%
Trade	3.4	6%	2.0	6%	19	10%	1.3	12%
Transport	1.5	3%	0.7	2%	6	3%	0.4	4%
Finance	0.7	1%	0.5	2%	1	1%	0.1	1%
Other sectors	5.5	9%	2.7	9%	23	12%	1.9	18%
Total flow-on	14.2	24%	7.9	26%	55	29%	4.3	42%
Total ^a	58.4	100%	30.7	100%	186	100%	10.3	100%
Total/direct	1.3		1.3		1.4		1.7	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

Employment and household income

In 2024/25 in the Eyre Peninsula region, Kingfish farming was responsible for the direct employment of approximately 113 fte and associated downstream activities created employment for an additional 18 fte. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 55 fte. The total employment contribution was 186 fte.

In 2024/25, household income of \$6.0m was earned in Kingfish farming and downstream activities in the Eyre Peninsula region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$4.3m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of Kingfish industry operations. The total household income contribution was around \$10.3m.

5.4. The economic contribution of the remaining Aquaculture Sectors in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2024/25

The economic contributions of the remaining aquaculture sectors in the Eyre Peninsula region in 2024/25 (i.e. Mussels, Abalone, Freshwater Finfish, Marron and Yabbies, Macroalgae and Other aquaculture enterprises) are reported in aggregate in Table 5-6. These results are reported without comment, as the interpretation is identical to that for Oysters and Tuna farming described in the previous sections.

Note that for some of these remaining aquaculture sectors, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Table 5-6 The economic contribution of the remaining aquaculture sectors^a in the Eyre Peninsula region, 2024/25^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Remaining aquaculture	13.5	56%	7.5	59%	77	67%	3.1	50%
Processing	1.1	5%	0.3	2%	2	2%	0.1	2%
Transport	0.6	3%	0.3	2%	3	2%	0.2	3%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.1	0%	0.0	0%	1	1%	0.0	0%
<i>Total direct</i>	15.4	64%	8.2	64%	82	72%	3.5	55%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	1.6	7%	1.1	9%	3	3%	0.3	5%
Manufacturing	0.3	1%	0.1	1%	1	1%	0.1	2%
Trade	1.4	6%	0.8	6%	7	6%	0.5	8%
Transport	0.5	2%	0.2	2%	2	2%	0.1	2%
Finance	0.5	2%	0.3	2%	1	1%	0.1	1%
Other sectors	4.5	19%	2.0	16%	18	16%	1.7	27%
<i>Total flow-on</i>	8.7	36%	4.6	36%	32	28%	2.8	45%
Total^c	24.1	100%	12.8	100%	115	100%	6.3	100%
<i>Total/direct</i>	<i>1.6</i>		<i>1.6</i>		<i>1.4</i>		<i>1.8</i>	

^a Includes Mussels, Abalone, Freshwater Finfish, Marron and Yabby, Macroalgae farming and Other aquaculture enterprises.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

6. The economic contribution of aquaculture in the West Coast region, 2024/25

This region covers the West Coast of SA from the Western Australian border to Elliston including Wudinna (see Figure 1-1). Production and value by aquaculture sector for the West Coast region is summarised in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Production and value of production in the West Coast Region, 2024/25

	Production (kg)	Value of production (\$'000)
Tuna	0	0
Kingfish	0	0
Oysters	1,366,047	14,730
Mussels	0	0
Abalone	0	0
Freshwater Finfish	0	0
Marron and Yabbies	0	0
Macroalgae	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	1,366,047	14,730

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture in the West Coast region of SA in 2024/25 (Oysters aquaculture only) are reported in Table 6-2. Note that for some of the aquaculture sectors in the West Coast region, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by aquaculture summed to \$14.7m and associated downstream activities, \$2.3m in the West Coast region in 2024/25 (Table 6-2).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total aquaculture-related contribution to gross regional product in the West Coast region was approximately \$16.8m in 2024/25, \$12.4m generated by aquaculture directly, \$0.8m generated in associated downstream activities and \$3.6m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

Aquaculture and downstream activities were responsible for the direct employment of 107 fte in 2024/25 in the West Coast region. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 23 fte. The total employment contribution was 130 fte.

In 2024/25, household income of \$3.9m was earned in aquaculture and downstream activities in the West Coast region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional

\$1.9m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of aquaculture industry operations. Total household income contribution was \$5.9m in 2024/25.

Table 6-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture^a in the West Coast region, 2024/25^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture	14.7	63%	12.4	74%	100	77%	3.5	60%
Processing	1.6	7%	0.4	3%	3	3%	0.2	3%
Transport	0.2	1%	0.1	0%	1	1%	0.1	1%
Retail	0.5	2%	0.3	2%	3	2%	0.2	3%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total direct	17.0	73%	13.2	79%	107	82%	3.9	67%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	1.5	6%	1.1	6%	3	2%	0.3	5%
Manufacturing	0.3	1%	0.1	1%	1	1%	0.1	2%
Trade	1.1	5%	0.6	4%	6	4%	0.4	7%
Transport	0.4	2%	0.2	1%	1	1%	0.1	2%
Finance	0.3	1%	0.2	1%	1	0%	0.1	1%
Other sectors	2.8	12%	1.4	8%	12	9%	1.0	17%
Total flow-on	6.4	27%	3.6	21%	23	18%	1.9	33%
Total ^c	23.4	100%	16.8	100%	130	100%	5.9	100%
Total/direct	1.4		1.3		1.2		1.5	

^a Oysters farming enterprises only.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

7. The economic contribution of aquaculture in the Yorke Peninsula region, 2024/25

This region covers the Yorke Peninsula, Mid North, and Barossa (see Figure 1-1). Production and value by aquaculture sector for the Yorke Peninsula region is summarised in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Production and value of production in the Yorke Peninsula Region, 2024/25

	Production (kg)	Value of production (\$'000)
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	0
Kingfish	0	0
Oysters	16,259	247
Mussels	0	0
Abalone	0	0
Freshwater Finfish	0	0
Marron and Yabbies	900	23
Macroalgae	0	0
Other	2	0
Total	17,161	269

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture in the Yorke Peninsula region of SA in 2024/25 (i.e. Oysters, Marron/Yabby and Other enterprises) are reported in aggregate in Table 7-2.

Note that for some of the aquaculture sectors in the Yorke Peninsula region, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by aquaculture summed to \$0.3m and associated downstream activities, less than \$0.1m in the Yorke Peninsula region in 2024/25 (Table 7-2).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total aquaculture-related contribution to gross regional product in the Yorke Peninsula region was approximately \$0.6m in 2024/25, \$0.2m generated by aquaculture directly in farming and associated downstream activities, and \$0.3m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

Aquaculture and downstream activities were responsible for the direct employment of 18 fte in 2024/25 in the Yorke Peninsula region. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate 2 fte. The total employment contribution was 20 fte.

In 2024/25, household income of \$0.6m was earned in aquaculture and downstream activities in the Yorke Peninsula region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators.

Approximately \$0.1m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of aquaculture industry operations. Total household income contribution was \$0.7m in 2024/25.

Table 7-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture^a in the Yorke Peninsula region, 2024/25^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture	0.3	31%	0.2	39%	18	90%	0.6	79%
Processing	0.0	1%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.0	3%	0.0	2%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	1%	0.0	1%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total direct	0.3	36%	0.2	42%	18	91%	0.6	81%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.2	18%	0.1	22%	0	1%	0.0	2%
Manufacturing	0.0	4%	0.0	2%	0	0%	0.0	1%
Trade	0.1	9%	0.0	8%	0	2%	0.0	4%
Transport	0.0	3%	0.0	2%	0	0%	0.0	1%
Finance	0.0	3%	0.0	3%	0	0%	0.0	1%
Other sectors	0.2	27%	0.1	21%	1	5%	0.1	11%
Total flow-on	0.6	64%	0.3	58%	2	9%	0.1	19%
Total ^c	0.9	100%	0.6	100%	20	100%	0.7	100%
Total/direct	2.8		2.4		1.1		1.2	

^a Includes Oysters and Marron/Yabby farming enterprises.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

8. The economic contribution of aquaculture on Kangaroo Island, 2024/25

This region covers the Island of Kangaroo Island (see Figure 1-1). Production and value by aquaculture sector for Kangaroo Island is summarised in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Production and value of production on Kangaroo Island, 2024/25

	Production (kg)	Value of production (\$'000)
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	0
Kingfish	0	0
Oysters ^a	0	0
Mussels	0	0
Abalone	147,000	5,145
Freshwater Finfish	291	5
Marron and Yabbies	472	32
Macroalgae	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	147,763	5,182

^a Note that Oyster sector figures for Kangaroo Island are not reflective of actual production/value and should be treated with caution as not all production return data was available.

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture on Kangaroo Island (KI) in 2024/25 (i.e. Abalone, Marron/Yabby and Freshwater Finfish farming enterprises) are reported in aggregate in Table 8-2.

Note that for some of the aquaculture sectors in the KI region, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by aquaculture summed to \$5.2m and associated downstream activities, \$0.2m on KI in 2024/25 (Table 8-2).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total aquaculture-related contribution to gross regional product on KI was approximately \$4.4m in 2024/25, \$2.8m generated by aquaculture directly, \$0.1m generated in associated downstream activities and \$1.4m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

Aquaculture and downstream activities were responsible for the direct employment of 24 fte in 2024/25 on KI region. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 10 fte. The total employment contribution was 34 fte.

In 2024/25, personal income of \$1.3m was earned in aquaculture and downstream activities on KI comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$0.7m of household income was earned in other local businesses because of aquaculture industry operations. The total household income contribution was approximately \$2.0m in 2024/25.

Table 8-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture^a on KI, 2024/25^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture	5.2	66%	2.8	65%	24	70%	1.2	62%
Processing	0.2	2%	0.1	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Transport	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
<i>Total direct</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>63%</i>
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.5	6%	0.4	9%	1	3%	0.1	5%
Manufacturing	0.1	1%	0.0	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Trade	0.4	5%	0.2	5%	2	7%	0.1	7%
Transport	0.1	1%	0.1	1%	1	2%	0.0	2%
Finance	0.1	1%	0.1	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Other sectors	1.3	16%	0.7	16%	5	16%	0.4	21%
<i>Total flow-on</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>37%</i>
Total^c	7.9	100%	4.4	100%	34	100%	2.0	100%
<i>Total/direct</i>	<i>1.5</i>		<i>1.5</i>		<i>1.4</i>		<i>1.6</i>	

^a Includes Abalone, Marron/Yabby and Freshwater Finfish farming enterprises.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

9. The economic contribution of aquaculture in the Adelaide and Hills region, 2024/25

This region covers Adelaide, the Adelaide Hills, and Fleurieu Peninsula. Production and value by aquaculture sector for the Adelaide and Hills region is summarised in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Production and value of production in the Adelaide and Hills Region, 2024/25

	Production (kg)	Value of production (\$'000)
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	0
Kingfish	0	0
Oysters	0	0
Mussels	0	0
Abalone	0	0
Freshwater Finfish	148,932	2,353
Marron and Yabbies	90	5
Macroalgae	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	149,022	2,359

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture in the Adelaide and Hills region of SA in 2024/25 (i.e. Freshwater Finfish and Marron and Yabby farming enterprises) are reported in aggregate in Table 9-2.

Note that for some of the aquaculture sectors in the Adelaide and Hills region, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by aquaculture summed to \$2.4m and associated downstream activities, \$0.2m in the Adelaide and Hills region in 2024/25 (Table 9-2).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total aquaculture related contribution to gross regional product in the Adelaide and Hills region was approximately \$2.3m in 2024/25, \$1.3m generated by aquaculture directly and \$1.0m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

Aquaculture and downstream activities were responsible for the direct employment of 28 fte in 2024/25 in the Adelaide and Hills region. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 6 fte. The total employment contribution was 34 fte.

In 2024/25, household income of \$1.2m was earned in aquaculture and downstream activities in the Adelaide and Hills region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An

additional \$0.5m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of aquaculture industry operations. The total household income contribution was \$1.7m in 2024/25.

Table 9-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture^a in the Adelaide and Hills region, 2024/25^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture	2.4	53%	1.2	52%	27	80%	1.1	65%
Processing	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.2	5%	0.1	4%	1	3%	0.1	4%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
<i>Total direct</i>	2.6	58%	1.3	57%	28	82%	1.2	69%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.4	10%	0.3	14%	1	2%	0.1	5%
Manufacturing	0.1	2%	0.0	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Trade	0.3	8%	0.2	9%	2	5%	0.1	8%
Transport	0.1	2%	0.0	2%	0	1%	0.0	2%
Finance	0.1	2%	0.1	3%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Other sectors	0.8	17%	0.3	14%	3	8%	0.2	14%
<i>Total flow-on</i>	1.8	42%	1.0	43%	6	18%	0.5	31%
Total^c	4.4	100%	2.3	100%	34	100%	1.7	100%
<i>Total/direct</i>	1.7		1.8		1.2		1.5	

^a Includes Freshwater Finfish and Marron/Yabby farming enterprises.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

10. The economic contribution of aquaculture in the Murraylands and South East region, 2024/25

This region covers the Murraylands (Riverland and Murraylands) and the South East (Limestone Coast). Production and value by aquaculture sector for the Murraylands and South East region is summarised in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Production and value of production in the Murraylands and South East Region, 2024/25

	Production (kg)	Value of production (\$)
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	0
Kingfish	0	0
Oysters	0	0
Mussels	0	0
Abalone	0	0
Freshwater Finfish	155,606	2,494
Marron and Yabbies	0	0
Macroalgae	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	155,606	2,494

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture in the Murraylands and South East region of SA in 2024/25 (Freshwater Finfish farming enterprises only) are reported in aggregate in Table 10-2.

Note that for some of the aquaculture sectors in the Murraylands and South East region, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by aquaculture summed to \$2.5m and associated downstream activities, \$0.2m in the Murraylands and South East region in 2024/25 (Table 10-2).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total aquaculture-related contribution to gross regional product in the Murraylands and South East region was \$2.1m in 2024/25, \$1.4m generated by aquaculture directly and in associated downstream activities and \$0.8m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

Aquaculture and downstream activities were responsible for the direct employment of 18 fte in 2024/25 in the Murraylands and South East region. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 6 fte. The total employment contribution was 24 fte.

In 2024/25, personal income of \$0.8m was earned in aquaculture and downstream activities in the Murraylands and South East region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by

owner/operators. An additional \$0.4m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of aquaculture industry operations. The total household income contribution was \$1.2m in 2024/25.

Table 10-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture^a in the Murraylands and South East region, 2024/25^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture	2.5	60%	1.3	59%	17	70%	0.7	61%
Processing	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.2	5%	0.1	5%	1	4%	0.1	5%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total Direct	2.7	66%	1.4	64%	18	75%	0.8	67%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.3	7%	0.2	10%	1	3%	0.0	4%
Manufacturing	0.1	2%	0.0	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Trade	0.3	7%	0.2	7%	2	6%	0.1	8%
Transport	0.1	2%	0.0	2%	0	2%	0.0	2%
Finance	0.1	2%	0.0	2%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Other sectors	0.6	15%	0.3	13%	3	13%	0.2	17%
Total Flow-on	1.4	34%	0.8	36%	6	25%	0.4	33%
Total ^c	4.2	100%	2.1	100%	24	100%	1.2	100%
Total/direct	1.5		1.6		1.3		1.5	

^a Freshwater Finfish farming enterprises only.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

11. Other factors of regional economic development associated with aquaculture activity in SA

In addition to the quantifiable economic contributions outlined above there are several other facets of regional economic development associated with aquaculture activity in South Australia.

Increasing the diversity and complexity of regional economies

Many of the small regional towns in South Australia are characterised by a heavy reliance on one or a small number of major industries, combined with a set of other "fundamental" activities that provide basic services and infrastructure to those industries. They lack the diversity and complexity of larger economies.

The aquaculture industry has developed over many years. Through its relatively large requirement for labour and material inputs, the industry has shown the potential to increase the complexity and diversity of local economies. The demand for local labour, goods and services assists in offsetting the contraction of other local industries and may help avoid a range of other economic and social pressures associated with declining regional economies.

Re-investment of profits in local enterprises

In addition to the regional contributions generated by recurrent expenditures in the aquaculture sector, further economic contributions are generated by the investment of profits in new or under-resourced local ventures by aquaculture operators.

For example, the Tuna farming sector underpins the very substantial local investment by Tuna farmers in the local processors, shipyard, marinas, property (e.g. hotels), tourism, other fisheries and aquaculture (e.g. Yellowtail Kingfish aquaculture) and other industries (e.g. viticulture) (Daniel Casement, pers. comm.).

Tourism

Tourism activities associated with the aquaculture sector can provide a further source of income and employment for regional economies. Licenced aquaculture tourism operators offer the opportunity to interact with marine organisms held in aquaculture farming structures. Over the period 2011/12 to 2018/19 the average number of annual visitors to licenced aquaculture tourism operations was almost 6,000 people for a value of \$400,000 (in nominal terms). Licenced aquaculture tourism activity ceased in 2020/21 and has remained closed since. This was initially in response to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as other external factors (e.g. infrastructure developments) which restricted access to licenced aquaculture tourism ventures.

In December 2023 the *Aquaculture Act 2001* and *Aquaculture Regulations 2016* were amended to permit the assessment and approval of tourism developments which do not involve the farming of aquatic organisms (i.e. aquaculture), but rather promote or provide a benefit to aquaculture. Future reporting years may contain economic information regarding these new tourism developments.

Education and Research

The aquaculture sector is characterised by a high level of innovation. These innovative ideas have been directed towards value adding and productivity opportunities in the Tuna industry (e.g. rapid freeze), finfish industry (e.g. creating a new market segment for rapid frozen Yellowtail Kingfish), Oyster industry (e.g. marketing 'King' oysters that are larger in size), the mussel industry (e.g. exploring innovative packaging for product) among other new research and development opportunities.

The success of the Tuna industry, in particular, has been a catalyst for the development of significant research (e.g. Australian Seafood Cooperative Research Centre and the South Australian Research and

Development Institute) and education resources (e.g. the Marine Science Centre at Port Lincoln) within South Australia.

There are a number of schools involved in the aquaculture industry which hold land-based or marine based licences for educational purposes of the students. The Eyre Peninsula's Cowell Area School, for example, offers a structured course in aquaculture which is conducted over two years by senior secondary students on their land-based facility, in addition to a fully operational marine Oyster licence. Other schools that are licenced for aquaculture and offer aquaculture courses are Ceduna Area School, Port Lincoln High School, Lucindale Area School and the Kangaroo Island Community Education. Education and research opportunities also exist at a higher level where South Australian based universities and vocational education providers offer marine biology and aquaculture related certificates and tertiary awards.

12. Economic contribution of aquaculture in SA, time series, 2005/06 to 2024/25

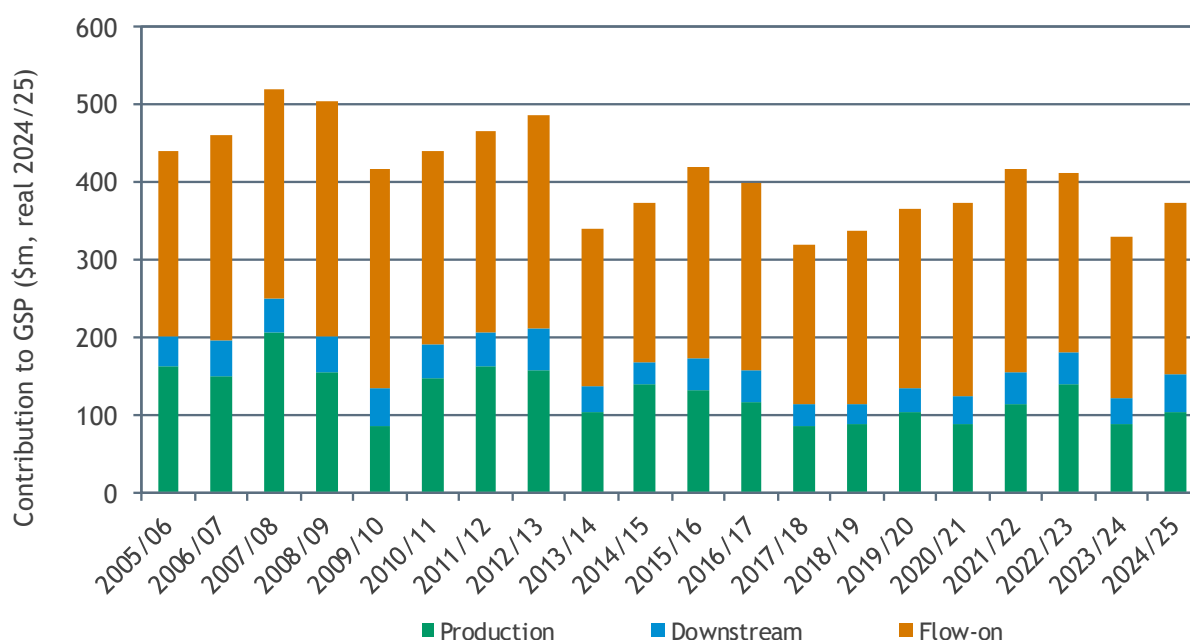
Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture on the South Australian economy for the period 2005/06 to 2024/25, in terms of contribution to GSP and employment, are provided in Figure 12-1 and Figure 12-2, respectively. Further detail is provided by aquaculture sector in Appendix 2.

It is important to note that some of the variability in the GSP and employment contributions of SA aquaculture over the period 2005/06 to 2024/25 is a function of changes in methodology. Other methodological and data-related influences include:

- the use of revised input-output tables
- updates of the representative cost structures for individual aquaculture sectors
- revisions to the processing, transport, retail and food service trade margins used in the analysis
- improvements in the quality of the responses and response rate to the PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture Production Returns.

Total contribution to GSP, in real terms, attributable to aquaculture in SA exhibited a declining trend, despite fluctuations between 2005/06 and 2024/25 (Figure 12-1). GSP between 2023/24 and 2024/25 increased, despite a significant fall from 2022/23. The rise in GSP between 2023/24 and 2024/25 resulted from increases in GVP, most notably in the Oysters and Tuna sectors (up 15 per cent and 28 per cent respectively). The total employment contribution attributable to aquaculture in SA exhibited a similar fluctuating downward trend between 2005/06 and 2024/25, however increased by 15 per cent in 2024/25 compared to the previous year (Figure 12-2).

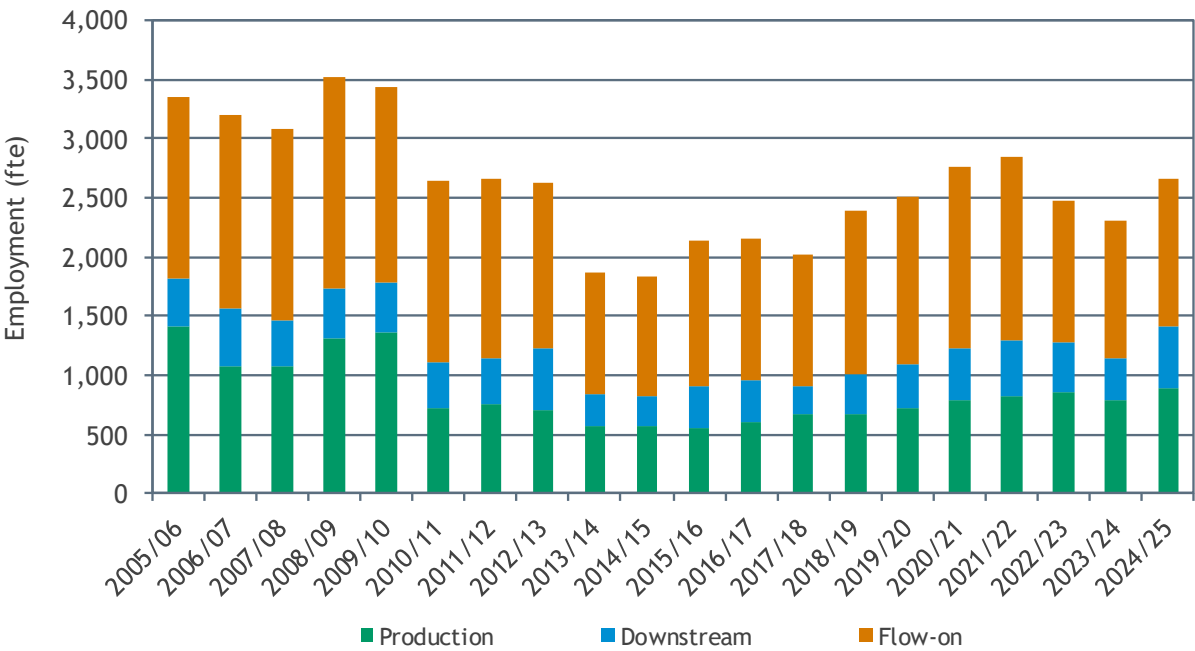
Figure 12-1 Total GSP contribution of aquaculture in SA, 2005/06 to 2024/25^a



^a Estimates of GSP are expressed in real 2024/25 terms.

Source: BDO (2025), Table ES-2 and ABS (2026)

Figure 12-2 Total employment contribution of aquaculture in SA, 2005/06 to 2024/25



Source: BDO (2025) and Table ES-2

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Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) 2025, *Australian fisheries and aquaculture outlook to 2028-29*, April.

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Appendix 1 Aquaculture production and value, 1996/97 to 2024/25

Appendix Table 1-1 Farmed Tuna production, SA, 1996/97 to 2024/25

	Into farms	Farm output	
	Whole weight '000kg	Processed weight '000kg	Farm Gate value \$m
1996/97	2,498	4,069	91.5
1997/98	3,610	4,927	120.7
1998/99	4,992	6,805	166.7
1999/00	5,131	7,750	240.0
2000/01	5,162	9,051	263.8
2001/02	5,234	9,245	260.5
2002/03	5,375	9,102	266.9
2003/04	5,002	9,290	151.0
2004/05	5,215	7,458	140.0
2005/06	5,189	8,806	155.8
2006/07	5,342	7,486	137.7
2007/08	5,221	9,757	186.7
2008/09	5,017	8,786	157.8
2009/10	4,124	7,284	102.2
2010/11	3,786	5,800	114.5
2011/12	4,570	7,087	150.0
2012/13	4,198	7,486	153.5
2013/14	5,050	7,544	122.4
2014/15	5,447	8,418	130.7
2015/16	4,899	8,895	126.9
2016/17	4,686	8,200	116.0
2017/18	5,130	8,000	126.0
2018/19	5,294	8,252	129.0
2019/20	4,570	8,345	137.0
2020/21	4,594	7,600	91.0
2021/22	4,943	8,322	110.4
2022/23	4,699	8,000	120.0
2023/24	4,509	7,261	77.0
2024/25	4,450	8,053	98.7

Source: ABARES and Daniel Casement (pers. comm. 28/01/2026)

Appendix Table 1-2 Oyster production, SA, 1995/96 to 2024/25^a

	Production ^b	Value (\$'000)		
	Number ('000 doz.)	Adult	Spat	Total ^b
1995/96	976	3,950	n.a.	3,950
1996/97	1,336	5,205	610	5,815
1997/98	1,298	4,908	1,168	6,076
1998/99	1,441	5,489	997	6,486
1999/00	2,516	9,389	800	10,189
2000/01	2,936	11,011	579	11,590
2001/02	3,464	13,303	856	14,159
2002/03	3,865	15,116	1,002	16,118
2003/04	4,644	19,959	1,193	21,152
2004/05	4,650	19,995	1,195	21,190
2005/06	5,397	23,879	957	24,836
2006/07	7,720	37,841	1,143	38,984
2007/08	5,448	30,132	1,469	31,601
2008/09	5,848	32,231	320	32,551
2009/10	6,123	35,027	444	35,471
2010/11	6,154	35,205	1,267	36,472
2011/12	5,241	30,972	271	31,243
2012/13	5,710	35,002	298	35,300
2013/14	4,900	32,077	227	32,303
2014/15	3,891	28,385	333	28,718
2015/16	4,589	30,945	611	30,945
2016/17	5,158	40,066	1,084	40,066
2017/18	2,177	20,161	2,200	20,161
2018/19	2,099	20,451	5,089	20,451
2019/20	2,659	24,948	6,346	24,948
2020/21	4,687	43,748	6,414	43,748
2021/22	4,929	47,780	6,403	47,780
2022/23	5,748	58,844	6,427	58,844
2023/24	5,207	54,822	7,841	54,822
2024/25	5,829	62,785	6,383	62,785

^a All figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Individual figures provided in the columns may not sum to the 'Total' for this reason.

^b Excludes the value of juvenile oysters sold for on-growing because they are considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters. The value of spat is also excluded from the total from 2015/16 onwards. Since 2015/16, all spat grown in SA is sold in SA (i.e. no spat grown in SA is exported to other states) and is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

Source: SARDI Aquatic Sciences and PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture

Appendix Table 1-3 Remaining aquaculture sector production, SA, 1995/96 to 2024/25^a

	Kingfish		Mussels		Abalone		Freshwater Finfish		Marron and Yabbies		Macroalgae		Other ^b		Total		Tourism	
	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Visitors (no.)	Value (\$'000)
1995/96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	158	23	316			323	3,158	367	3,632	n.a.	n.a.
1996/97	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	163	1,833	15	227			280	2,012	458	4,072	n.a.	n.a.
1997/98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	216	2,799	17	246			379	3,041	612	6,086	n.a.	n.a.
1998/99	n.a.	n.a.	84	183	21	856	263	3,293	34	391			412	3,259	814	7,982	n.a.	n.a.
1999/00	n.a.	n.a.	81	173	40	2,000	287	3,379	28	460			337	2,828	773	8,840	n.a.	n.a.
2000/01	n.a.	n.a.	111	260	53	2,677	277	2,919	25	368			480	4,322	946	10,546	n.a.	n.a.
2001/02	n.a.	n.a.	171	371	34	1,901	281	2,845	19	377			334	3,375	839	8,869	n.a.	n.a.
2002/03	n.a.	n.a.	254	466	59	3,080	489	6,322	29	626			1,077	8,769	1,908	19,263	n.a.	n.a.
2003/04	n.a.	n.a.	400	697	105	3,155	256	2,585	28	633			894	7,533	1,683	14,603	n.a.	n.a.
2004/05	n.a.	n.a.	377	657	177	5,318	283	2,810	42	893			2,019	17,015	2,898	26,693	n.a.	n.a.
2005/06	n.a.	n.a.	469	950	250	8,222	453	3,726	12	318			2,148	17,591	3,332	30,807	n.a.	n.a.
2006/07	n.a.	n.a.	1,032	1,914	196	7,155	423	4,019	29	721			1,953	18,514	3,633	32,323	n.a.	n.a.
2007/08	2,074	17,674	1,369	2,591	167	5,151	421	4,513	22	559			1,707	13,533	5,759	44,022	n.a.	n.a.
2008/09	3,382	29,209	1,340	2,519	227	8,121	424	4,501	23	606			1,402	10,892	6,798	55,847	n.a.	n.a.
2009/10	3,757	27,133	1,343	2,530	286	10,341	415	4,897	23	645			1,319	10,260	7,143	55,807	n.a.	n.a.
2010/11	3,620	27,909	1,174	2,425	317	10,842	168	2,323	37	1,032			2,977	22,471	8,293	67,003	n.a.	n.a.
2011/12	1,504	16,121	1,277	2,677	178	6,410	234	2,676	12	343			2,647	19,321	5,852	47,549	11,959	623
2012/13	889	11,262	1,480	2,935	236	8,600	311	5,386	11	383			3,407	25,673	6,335	54,240	9,284	511
2013/14	579	8,013	1,619	3,446	330	10,890	233	2,368	12	434			230	1,740	3,004	26,892	8,303	511
2014/15	1,076	18,185	1,577	3,069	334	11,401	272	4,108	8	455			4,160	31,212	7,426	68,430	9,732	n.a.
2015/16	2,018	30,001	2,088	4,400	350	14,733	441	6,851	5	204			4,412	37,518	9,314	93,707	460	40
2016/17	2,294	27,088	1,777	3,877	324	13,608	382	4,927	4	132			3,441	25,825	8,222	75,457	0	0
2017/18	2,487	29,865	1,833	3,977	399	14,241	390	5,269	2	95			697	5,237	5,809	58,684	4,900	390
2018/19	2,951	39,479	1,898	3,796	337	13,817	177	2,387	2	74			355	2,699	5,720	62,252	5,500	606
2019/20	3,068	39,608	1,737	3,472	285	11,972	274	3,597	3	126			1,101	8,257	6,468	67,031	2,500	410
2020/21	2,825	33,560	1,845	3,690	440	18,470	307	4,690	2	80			647	4,850	6,066	65,340	0	0
2021/22	2,919	41,450	2,113	4,650	402	15,370	295	4,900	4	200			1,753	13,150	7,486	79,720	0	0
2022/23	3,354	59,899	2,318	5,099	382	11,183	292	4,933	3	152			577	4,327	6,925	85,593	0	0
2023/24	3,141	52,078	2,007	4,616	345	12,278	297	4,719	2	136	0.2	8.7	541	4,054	6,333	77,890	0	0
2024/25	2,026	39,241	1,834	4,219	284	9,977	305	4,858	2	63	10	191	566	4,248	5,027	62,796	0	0

^a All weights are in whole weight. All figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Individual figures provided in the columns may not sum to the 'Total' for this reason.^b Other aquaculture production is comprised predominantly of land-based Microalgae production but varies year to year.

Source: SARDI Aquatic Sciences and PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture

Appendix 2 Total economic contribution of Aquaculture in SA, by sector, 2005/06 to 2024/25

Appendix Table 2-1 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2005/06

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	331.6	60.3%	163.0	61.5%	1,425	42.6%	60.8	49.7%
Oyster farming	133.7	24.3%	64.4	24.3%	1,180	35.3%	38.6	31.5%
Abalone farming	18.8	3.4%	7.8	2.9%	151	4.5%	4.1	3.4%
Mussels farming	4.9	0.9%	2.5	1.0%	81	2.4%	2.2	1.8%
Barramundi farming	9.8	1.8%	4.6	1.7%	65	1.9%	4.0	3.3%
Yabby/Marron farming	0.7	0.1%	0.4	0.2%	41	1.2%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	50.5	9.2%	22.4	8.5%	406	12.1%	12.5	10.2%
Total (SA)	550.1	100.0%	265.1	100.0%	3,348	100.0%	122.4	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-2 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2006/07

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	306.3	51.6%	145.0	51.4%	1,149	36.0%	53.8	38.7%
Oyster farming	193.9	32.7%	94.6	33.5%	1,295	40.6%	56.4	40.6%
Abalone farming	18.0	3.0%	7.9	2.8%	136	4.3%	5.7	4.1%
Mussels farming	9.2	1.6%	4.6	1.6%	109	3.4%	3.3	2.3%
Barramundi farming	8.9	1.5%	4.2	1.5%	56	1.8%	2.5	1.8%
Yabby/Marron farming	1.6	0.3%	0.9	0.3%	47	1.5%	0.3	0.2%
Other aquaculture	55.9	9.4%	25.1	8.9%	400	12.5%	16.9	12.2%
Total (SA)	593.8	100.0%	282.4	100.0%	3,192	100.0%	138.9	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-3 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2007/08

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	383.2	58.3%	198.8	59.7%	1,229	39.9%	70.2	48.9%
Kingfish farming ^a	57.6	8.8%	24.0	7.2%	287	9.3%	13.8	9.6%
Oyster farming	152.8	23.3%	79.8	23.9%	1105	35.8%	43.9	30.5%
Mussels farming	13.7	2.1%	7.2	2.2%	148	4.8%	4.9	3.4%
Abalone farming	16.4	2.5%	6.0	1.8%	112	3.6%	4.3	3.0%
Freshwater finfish farming	10.9	1.7%	5.5	1.7%	86	2.8%	3.1	2.2%
Marron and yabbies farming	1.3	0.2%	0.8	0.2%	46	1.5%	0.2	0.2%
Other aquaculture	21.1	3.2%	10.9	3.3%	70	2.3%	3.3	2.3%
Total (SA)	656.9	100.0%	333.0	100.0%	3,083	100.0%	143.7	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-4 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2008/09

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	360.4	52.3%	168.6	51.5%	1,291	36.7%	70.5	43.0%
Kingfish farming ^a	95.6	13.9%	39.8	12.2%	438	12.4%	23.4	14.3%
Oyster farming	162.5	23.6%	84.4	25.8%	1211	34.4%	47.2	28.8%
Mussels farming	13.4	1.9%	7.0	2.1%	185	5.3%	4.8	2.9%
Abalone farming	24.8	3.6%	10.5	3.2%	161	4.6%	7.7	4.7%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.3	1.8%	6.2	1.9%	114	3.2%	4.4	2.7%
Marron and yabbies farming	1.4	0.2%	0.9	0.3%	38	1.1%	0.3	0.2%
Other aquaculture	18.9	2.7%	10.0	3.1%	84	2.4%	5.6	3.4%
Total (SA)	689.2	100.0%	327.6	100.0%	3,523	100.0%	163.8	100.0%

^a Includes Mulloway production.

Appendix Table 2-5 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2009/10

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	288.1	45.8%	119.3	42.9%	1,179	34.3%	62.2	40.2%
Kingfish farming ^a	94.8	15.1%	33.8	12.1%	422	12.3%	21.2	13.7%
Oyster farming	172.4	27.4%	89.9	32.3%	1259	36.6%	50.1	32.4%
Mussels farming	13.5	2.1%	7.0	2.5%	185	5.4%	4.8	3.1%
Abalone farming	30.7	4.9%	12.8	4.6%	189	5.5%	8.8	5.7%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.4	2.0%	6.5	2.3%	112	3.3%	4.1	2.7%
Marron and yabbies farming	1.5	0.2%	0.9	0.3%	26	0.7%	0.3	0.2%
Other aquaculture	15.7	2.5%	8.0	2.9%	69	2.0%	3.2	2.1%
Total (SA)	629.2	100.0%	278.3	100.0%	3,441	100.0%	154.8	100.0%

^a Includes Mulloway production.

Appendix Table 2-6 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2010/11

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	283.2	44.2%	140.2	45.8%	868	32.8%	49.7	34.9%
Kingfish farming ^a	95.9	15.0%	35.0	11.4%	425	16.0%	21.8	15.3%
Oyster farming	176.1	27.5%	91.5	29.9%	966	36.5%	51.8	36.4%
Mussels farming	12.1	1.9%	6.4	2.1%	73	2.8%	4.3	3.0%
Abalone farming	33.7	5.3%	12.6	4.1%	185	7.0%	8.8	6.2%
Freshwater finfish farming	7.2	1.1%	3.8	1.3%	53	2.0%	2.7	1.9%
Marron and yabbies farming	2.4	0.4%	1.5	0.5%	27	1.0%	0.4	0.3%
Other aquaculture	29.7	4.6%	15.1	4.9%	52	2.0%	2.8	1.9%
Total (SA)	640.3	100.0%	306.1	100.0%	2,649	100.0%	142.4	100.0%

^a Includes Mulloway production.

Appendix Table 2-7 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2011/12

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	328.4	50.0%	162.5	49.6%	964	36.3%	56.4	37.9%
Kingfish farming ^a	49.9	7.6%	22.5	6.9%	257	9.7%	12.8	8.6%
Oyster farming	210.9	32.1%	109.2	33.3%	1077	40.5%	63.0	42.3%
Mussels farming	13.3	2.0%	7.0	2.1%	85	3.2%	4.7	3.1%
Abalone farming	20.8	3.2%	8.4	2.6%	139	5.2%	6.6	4.4%
Freshwater finfish farming	8.2	1.2%	4.1	1.3%	74	2.8%	3.1	2.1%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.8	0.1%	0.5	0.2%	19	0.7%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	25.2	3.8%	13.4	4.1%	42	1.6%	2.2	1.5%
Total (SA)	657.4	100.0%	327.6	100.0%	2,656	100.0%	149.0	100.0%

^a Includes Mulloway production.

Appendix Table 2-8 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2012/13

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	339.3	48.0%	166.7	47.8%	954	36.3%	56.9	36.4%
Kingfish farming	30.6	4.3%	14.9	4.3%	112	4.3%	6.0	3.8%
Oyster farming	249.5	35.3%	122.8	35.2%	1240	47.2%	76.1	48.6%
Mussels farming	15.8	2.2%	8.3	2.4%	77	2.9%	5.5	3.5%
Abalone farming	25.5	3.6%	9.6	2.8%	112	4.3%	5.6	3.6%
Freshwater finfish farming	13.0	1.8%	7.5	2.2%	73	2.8%	4.0	2.6%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.9	0.1%	0.6	0.2%	22	0.8%	0.2	0.1%
Other aquaculture	32.1	4.5%	18.5	5.3%	35	1.3%	2.1	1.3%
Total (SA)	706.7	100.0%	348.9	100.0%	2,625	100.0%	156.4	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-9 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2013/14

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	288.4	55.8%	136.0	54.0%	776	41.6%	50.0	42.7%
Kingfish farming	21.4	4.1%	10.9	4.3%	94	5.1%	4.9	4.2%
Oyster farming	144.5	28.0%	78.7	31.2%	699	37.5%	44.9	38.3%
Mussels farming	17.1	3.3%	9.3	3.7%	99	5.3%	6.3	5.4%
Abalone farming	34.1	6.6%	11.1	4.4%	120	6.4%	7.2	6.2%
Freshwater finfish farming	7.3	1.4%	3.6	1.4%	49	2.6%	2.7	2.3%
Marron and yabbies farming	1.0	0.2%	0.6	0.3%	15	0.8%	0.2	0.2%
Other aquaculture	3.0	0.6%	1.6	0.6%	12	0.6%	0.9	0.8%
Total (SA)	516.7	100.0%	251.9	100.0%	1,865	100.0%	117.1	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-10 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2014/15

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	272.6	49.6%	135.8	48.6%	665	36.3%	44.2	35.3%
Kingfish farming	46.6	8.5%	24.2	8.6%	156	8.5%	10.7	8.5%
Oyster farming	113.9	20.7%	64.3	23.0%	620	33.8%	36.3	29.0%
Mussels farming	15.5	2.8%	8.5	3.1%	100	5.4%	5.8	4.6%
Abalone farming	35.0	6.4%	11.6	4.1%	133	7.2%	7.6	6.0%
Freshwater finfish farming	11.6	2.1%	5.8	2.1%	56	3.0%	4.5	3.6%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.8	0.1%	0.6	0.2%	10	0.5%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	53.3	9.7%	28.8	10.3%	94	5.1%	16.1	12.9%
Total (SA)	549.4	100.0%	279.5	100.0%	1,833	100.0%	125.2	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-11 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2015/16

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	306.1	46.6%	132.0	41.7%	817	38.3%	56.9	36.9%
Kingfish farming	76.7	11.7%	40.5	12.8%	228	10.7%	17.3	11.2%
Oyster farming	132.3	20.1%	74.1	23.4%	668	31.4%	41.3	26.8%
Mussels farming	21.6	3.3%	11.9	3.8%	110	5.2%	8.2	5.3%
Abalone farming	43.7	6.6%	14.5	4.6%	132	6.2%	8.7	5.7%
Freshwater finfish farming	15.2	2.3%	8.7	2.8%	74	3.5%	4.8	3.1%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.4	0.1%	0.3	0.1%	7	0.3%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	60.8	9.3%	34.5	10.9%	94	4.4%	16.8	10.9%
Total (SA)	656.9	100.0%	316.6	100.0%	2,131	100.0%	154.1	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-12 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2016/17

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	289.1	45.9%	124.1	40.7%	856	39.8%	58.2	37.9%
Kingfish farming	77.3	12.3%	36.7	12.0%	270	12.6%	19.0	12.4%
Oyster farming	156.5	24.9%	90.5	29.6%	712	33.1%	47.5	30.9%
Mussels farming	18.6	3.0%	10.3	3.4%	81	3.8%	7.0	4.6%
Abalone farming	33.5	5.3%	13.8	4.5%	104	4.9%	6.3	4.1%
Freshwater finfish farming	11.7	1.9%	6.2	2.0%	53	2.5%	3.6	2.4%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.3	0.0%	0.2	0.1%	6	0.3%	0.1	0.0%
Other aquaculture	42.4	6.7%	23.5	7.7%	69	3.2%	11.9	7.7%
Total (SA)	629.4	100.0%	305.3	100.0%	2,151	100.0%	153.6	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-13 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2017/18

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	307.2	56.4%	133.5	53.1%	981	48.6%	63.4	50.0%
Kingfish farming	85.3	15.7%	40.2	16.0%	322	16.0%	21.0	16.6%
Oyster farming	69.5	12.8%	41.5	16.5%	413	20.5%	20.2	15.9%
Mussels farming	19.4	3.6%	10.7	4.2%	89	4.4%	7.4	5.9%
Abalone farming	42.3	7.8%	14.2	5.6%	136	6.7%	8.5	6.7%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.2	2.2%	6.6	2.6%	53	2.6%	3.8	3.0%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.2	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	8	0.4%	0.0	0.0%
Other aquaculture	8.6	1.6%	4.7	1.9%	17	0.9%	2.4	1.9%
Total (SA)	544.7	100.0%	251.5	100.0%	2,019	100.0%	126.8	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-14 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2018/19

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	329.2	57.9%	139.2	51.5%	1,165	48.8%	69.7	50.2%
Kingfish farming	105.8	18.6%	55.2	20.4%	429	18.0%	27.2	19.6%
Oyster farming	71.8	12.6%	44.1	16.3%	489	20.5%	23.9	17.2%
Mussels farming	18.6	3.3%	10.5	3.9%	109	4.6%	7.2	5.2%
Abalone farming	32.3	5.7%	15.3	5.7%	138	5.8%	7.9	5.7%
Freshwater finfish farming	6.1	1.1%	3.4	1.2%	34	1.4%	1.9	1.4%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.3	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	7	0.3%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	4.8	0.8%	2.5	0.9%	15	0.6%	0.9	0.7%
Total (SA)	568.9	100.0%	270.2	100.0%	2,385	100.0%	138.9	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-15 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2019/20

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	331.0	54.9%	145.1	49.4%	1,087	43.4%	65.7	44.3%
Kingfish farming	107.8	17.9%	55.3	18.8%	439	17.5%	27.9	18.8%
Oyster farming	97.8	16.2%	59.4	20.2%	682	27.2%	37.8	25.5%
Mussels farming	15.6	2.6%	8.7	3.0%	92	3.7%	5.2	3.5%
Abalone farming	27.6	4.6%	13.2	4.5%	116	4.6%	6.6	4.4%
Freshwater finfish farming	8.8	1.5%	4.8	1.6%	53	2.1%	2.9	2.0%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.4	0.1%	0.2	0.1%	6	0.3%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	13.7	2.3%	7.1	2.4%	31	1.2%	2.0	1.4%
Total (SA)	602.6	100.0%	293.8	100.0%	2,506	100.0%	148.2	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-16 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2020/21

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	269.3	43.3%	126.3	40.9%	985	35.7%	60.7	36.9%
Kingfish farming	95.4	15.4%	46.9	15.2%	400	14.5%	25.4	15.4%
Oyster farming	178.0	28.6%	95.8	31.0%	1016	36.8%	57.9	35.2%
Mussels farming	16.5	2.7%	9.2	3.0%	94	3.4%	5.4	3.3%
Abalone farming	41.6	6.7%	19.4	6.3%	144	5.2%	8.8	5.3%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.3	2.0%	7.1	2.3%	96	3.5%	5.0	3.0%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.2	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	7	0.2%	0.1	0.0%
Other aquaculture	8.1	1.3%	4.3	1.4%	20	0.7%	1.3	0.8%
Total (SA)	621.4	100.0%	309.1	100.0%	2,762	100.0%	164.7	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-17 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2021/22

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	325.8	46.3%	163.2	44.4%	1,119	39.4%	76.0	41.9%
Kingfish farming	105.7	15.0%	53.5	14.5%	416	14.6%	27.0	14.9%
Oyster farming	174.4	24.8%	104.8	28.5%	934	32.8%	54.9	30.3%
Mussels farming	20.1	2.8%	11.3	3.1%	90	3.2%	6.1	3.4%
Abalone farming	42.4	6.0%	16.2	4.4%	137	4.8%	8.8	4.9%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.5	1.8%	7.2	2.0%	87	3.1%	4.7	2.6%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.6	0.1%	0.3	0.1%	12	0.4%	0.2	0.1%
Other aquaculture	22.6	3.2%	11.3	3.1%	48	1.7%	3.5	1.9%
Total (SA)	704.0	100.0%	367.9	100.0%	2,843	100.0%	181.1	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-18 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2022/23

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	322.3	44.8%	158.1	40.9%	923	37.2%	68.1	39.3%
Kingfish farming	141.1	19.6%	74.4	19.3%	449	18.1%	32.2	18.5%
Oyster farming	191.4	26.6%	118.8	30.8%	845	34.1%	55.3	31.9%
Mussels farming	21.5	3.0%	11.6	3.0%	81	3.3%	6.3	3.6%
Abalone farming	22.6	3.1%	12.0	3.1%	83	3.4%	5.7	3.3%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.5	1.7%	7.0	1.8%	72	2.9%	4.3	2.5%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.5	0.1%	0.3	0.1%	7	0.3%	0.2	0.1%
Other aquaculture	7.2	1.0%	4.0	1.0%	20	0.8%	1.4	0.8%
Total (SA)	719.0	100.0%	386.3	100.0%	2,481	100.0%	173.5	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-19 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2023/24

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	295.2	45.1%	119.1	36.7%	893	38.9%	74.6	42.7%
Kingfish farming	126.0	19.3%	62.4	19.2%	398	17.3%	29.5	16.9%
Oyster farming	168.1	25.7%	108.2	33.4%	742	32.3%	51.4	29.4%
Mussels farming	18.8	2.9%	9.6	3.0%	64	2.8%	5.2	3.0%
Abalone farming	23.8	3.6%	13.4	4.1%	83	3.6%	6.2	3.6%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.8	2.0%	6.7	2.1%	72	3.1%	4.8	2.7%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.4	0.1%	0.2	0.1%	5	0.2%	0.1	0.1%
Macroalgae	1.7	0.3%	0.9	0.3%	23	1.0%	1.5	0.9%
Other aquaculture	7.0	1.1%	3.7	1.1%	18	0.8%	1.5	0.9%
Total (SA)	653.8	100.0%	324.2	100.0%	2,299	100.0%	174.9	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-20 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2024/25

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	325.9	44.9%	139.7	37.5%	913	34.4%	77.4	41.6%
Kingfish farming	90.5	12.5%	47.4	12.7%	313	11.8%	20.1	10.8%
Oyster farming	252.3	34.8%	155.6	41.7%	1160	43.7%	72.6	39.0%
Mussels farming	16.4	2.3%	8.4	2.2%	70	2.6%	4.0	2.2%
Abalone farming	19.2	2.6%	10.7	2.9%	79	3.0%	4.8	2.6%
Freshwater finfish farming	13.3	1.8%	6.9	1.9%	77	2.9%	5.0	2.7%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.2	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	10	0.4%	0.1	0.0%
Macroalgae	1.0	0.1%	0.5	0.1%	14	0.5%	0.7	0.4%
Other aquaculture	6.9	1.0%	3.7	1.0%	17	0.7%	1.2	0.7%
Total (SA)	725.7	100.0%	372.9	100.0%	2,653	100.0%	186.0	100.0%

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